

VOL. XLV

THE
REPORT

ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
JODHPUR STATE



FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.



JODHPUR:

PRINTED AT THE JODHPUR GOVERNMENT PRESS

1934.



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Administration Report of the Jodhpur State for 1932-33.

CHAPTER I.

1. The State covers an area of 36,021 square miles. The population increased by 15·4 per cent. between 1921 and 1931, *viz.*, from 18,41,642 to 21,25,982. A considerable part of the country, particularly in the west is very sandy and poor, but the quality of the soil improves very much in the east and is comparatively fertile. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited.

2. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The Rathors are a branch of the great Solar Race. They were originally known as Rashtra or Rashtrik. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. There follows a gap in history till the seventh century A.D., the period of their earliest known King Abhimanyu, and from this date their record is much clearer. During a period of some three centuries previous to 973 A.D., the Rashtrakutas provided nineteen kings in the Deccan, the last of whom was Karkaraja in Samvat 1029 or 972 A.D. When the Deccan kingdom was broken up, they established themselves in Central India and made Kanauj their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaya Chandra whose descendants migrated into Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana, amongst the Rajput clans, the Rathors head the list in numerical strength and area of country held.

3. The present Ruler, Lt.-Col. His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., is the 35th Rathor ruler from Rao Sihaji. He was born on July 8, 1903, and ascended the throne in October 1918. His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, born in 1907 and two sisters, of whom the elder is Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has four sons and one daughter. The eldest, Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, was born on June 16th, 1923, and the second Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib, on June 21st, 1925; the third Maharaj Kumar Sri Hari Singhji Sahib was born on September 21st, 1929, and the fourth on September 20th, 1933. The daughter was born on December 18th, 1930.

The following States are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House:—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Narsingarh and Jamnagar.

The younger branches of the Jodhpur family are Bikaner, Kishangarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

4. The gross revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,40,15,921, while the gross expenditure, excluding capital outlay and investments, was Rs. 1,05,08,736. The sum spent on capital works amounted to Rs. 19,28,760.

5. The State pays annually to the British Government Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of a military force under the treaty of 1818. In addition to this military expenditure, a sum of Rs. 10,79,453 was spent during the year under review on Indian States Forces consisting of a regiment of Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry.

His Highness' Visit.

6. During the year, His Highness paid visits to Kishangarh, Jaipur, Jamnagar, Rewa and Mussoorie.

His Highness left for England on October 4th, 1932 and returned on December 6th, 1932.

His Highness attended the meeting of the Chamber of Princes, Delhi, in March 1933.

His Highness spent the summer in Africa, leaving Jodhpur on the 16th May and returning on 27th August, 1933.

Visitors to the State.

7. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur visited the State during the year.

8. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon, on their way to Poona and back by air paid informal visits to Jodhpur, on October 14th and 17th, 1933.

Honours.

9. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred upon Thakur Fateh Singhji of Asop, on January 3rd, 1933.

Important Events.

10. The fifty years' Jubilee of the Jodhpur Railway was celebrated from 1st to 5th March, 1933. All State Offices and Courts were closed on March 3rd, 1933.

11. The sad demise of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Sahib Sir Ranjit Singhji Bahadur of Nawanagar occurred on 2nd April, 1933. All State Offices were closed as a mark of condolence for three days.

12. The happy news of the birth of a Maharaj Kumar to His Highness' niece Sri Kishore Kanwar Baiji Sahiba, the Junior Maharani of Jaipur, on May 6th, 1933, in London, was the occasion of great rejoicings in Jodhpur. All State Offices were closed for two days and a salute of 25 guns was fired in honour of the event.

13. Sri Fourth Maharaj Kumar Sahib was born on 20th September, 1933. It was an occasion of great rejoicings throughout the whole State, specially because he was born just after the Puja of the Chamunda Mata at the Fort on the first day of the Asoj Naoratri. All offices were closed for five days and a salute of 125 guns was fired in honour of the event. One convict who under the rules was eligible for release was set free and special remissions of sentences were granted to 76 convicts.

14. Mr. J. W. Young, O.B.E., Acting Vice President and Finance Member, State Council, left for England, on November 5th, 1932, to attend the Third Session of the Round Table Conference and returned on January 20th, 1933. Official.

15. Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Member of Council-in-Waiting resigned on 4th May 1933.

16. Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas was appointed Home Minister with effect from 10th May, 1933.

17. Mr. A. C. Lothian, C.I.E., I.C.S., took over charge of the office of the Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana, on June 26th, 1933, from Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, C.I.E., I.C.S.

18. During the year under review the Government of India formally approved the constitution of the Government of Jodhpur, and with effect from 10th May 1933, the State Council was reformed as follows :— State Council.

President. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Minister. Mr. J. W. Young, O.B.E.

Finance Minister. Mr. J. W. Young, O.B.E.

Judicial Minister. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran

Home Minister. Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas.

Revenue Minister. Munshi Himmat Singhji K. Maheshwari.

The latter officer reverted to the Government of the United Provinces at the end of the year, and was replaced by Mr. J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S. (Bombay), whose services were lent to the State by the Government of India.

CHAPTER II.

Finance and Accounts.

1. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The statements which will be found at the close of this report give a detailed account of the budget and account figures for the year 1932/33 (October 1932–September 1933) under review.

These figures may be summarized as follows:—

Budget.				RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
				Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
<i>Opening Balances:—</i>							
Current Balance .. ..	..	..	..	22,69,292	22,69,292	..	..
Deposit Account .. ..	..	..	..	13,14,142	13,14,142	..	..
I. Revenue Budget .. ..	..	..	..	1,33,26,000	1,40,15,921	1,17,00,380	1,05,08,736
(Budget Surplus) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	(16,25,620)	(35,07,185)
Balance carried down .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	52,09,054	70,90,619
Total .. ..	..	..	..	1,69,09,434	1,75,99,355	1,69,09,434	1,75,99,355
Balance .. ..	..	..	..	52,09,054	70,90,619	..	..
II. Debt Heads Budget .. ..	..	..	..	5,12,000	1,34,987	..	..
(Nett Figures)							
Balance carried down .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	57,21,054	72,25,606
Total .. ..	..	..	..	57,21,054	72,25,606	57,21,054	72,25,606
Balance.. ..	..	..	..	57,21,054	72,25,606	..	..
III. Investments .. ..	..	..	..	..	36,84,728	16,00,000	56,64,278
Balance carried down .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	41,21,054	52,46,056
Total .. ..	..	..	..	57,21,054	1,09,10,334	57,21,054	1,09,10,334
Balance.. ..	..	..	..	41,21,054	52,46,056	..	..
IV. Capital Budget .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	25,39,190	19,28,760
Balance-Surplus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,81,864	33,17,296
Total .. ..	..	..	..	41,21,054	52,46,056	41,21,054	52,46,056

2. The budget estimates for the year 1932–33 counted on a total revenue of Rs. 1,33,26,000, against the actual collections of Rs. 1,40,15,921. Thus the gross realizations were Rs. 6,89,921 more than the total revenue anticipated when the budget was framed 12 months earlier, or 5·2% in excess of the estimates. The attached graph shows the proportion of departmental revenue to gross revenue collections amounting to Rs. 140·16 lakhs during the year under review.

Revenue Receipts.

3. The total expenditure estimated when the budget was prepared, was Rs. 1,14,24,000. The additional grants of emergent nature sanctioned during the course of the year amounted to Rs. 2,76,380 raising the total allotment to Rs. 1,17,00,380. The actual expenditure against the grant amounted to Rs. 1,05,08,736, or a saving of Rs. 11,91,644, equal to 10·2% of the total grant sanctioned.

Revenue Expenditure.

This drop is mainly explained by savings effected in grants allotted, expenditure being postponed where possible to meet the restricted financial position. A graph is attached showing the proportion of departmental expenditure to gross revenue.

Debt Heads.

4. The nett decrease of Rs. 3,77,013 compared with the estimated surplus balances under this head represents a variation of 86% on the gross totals under the Debt Heads, receipts and expenditure, and is explained mainly by adjustments carried out on the sale of the Jodhpur Government interest in the Western Indian States Motors.

Investments.

5. The increase of Rs. 3,79,550 in the nett figure under investments (receipts and expenditure) is due to surplus funds being utilized for investment.

Capital Outlay.

6. The programme of capital expenditure for the year 1932-33 sanctioned when the budget was compiled, amounted to Rs. 24,65,000. This allotment was raised to Rs. 25,39,190 as a result of the extra grants sanctioned during the course of the year. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 19,28,760/- or a saving of Rs. 6,10,430.

To facilitate comparison, the original budget plus additions during the year as also the actual expenditure under the various capital accounts, are given below:—

	Budget.	Actuals.	Difference.
(1) Railways	1,80,000	1,19,454	— 60,546
(2) Electric Department	2,76,000	1,73,220	—1,02,780
(3) Garage	1,04,000	53,254	— 50,746
(4) P. W. D.	19,62,190	18,78,692	— 83,498
(5) Stationery and Printing	5,000	4,140	— 860
(6) Western Indian States Motors	12,000	—3,00,000	—3,12,000
Total ..	25,39,190	19,28,760	—6,10,430

The saving of Rs. 2,98,430 under items 1 to 5, is mainly due to the programme works being not carried out for various reasons. In some cases, the grants have been carried over to the coming year's budget.

The minus figure of Rs. 3,12,000 under item 6 Western Indian States Motors, is explained by the provision of Rs. 12,000 estimated for further equipment of this concern not being spent, as the Jodhpur Government interest in this business was sold during the course of the year. The minus debit of Rs. 3 lacs under actuals represents the outlay on this concern, previously charged to capital account, being adjusted.

7. The financial results of the year were, thus on the whole, extremely satisfactory, taking into consideration the adverse economic conditions which materially affected certain revenue heads, notably the Jodhpur Railway and the Customs Department.

8. Mr. F. Steel continued as State Auditor throughout the year and the department continued to show the same standard of efficiency attained in past years. The total number of local audit inspections of departmental and district offices conducted, was 69 as against 45 in the last year, viz. 1931-32.

Audit Office.

In addition, the following special work was done by the Local Audit Staff :—

- (i) Reorganization of the accounting system in the Jodhpur Municipality.
- (ii) Auditing and compilation of the accounts of the Western Indian States Motors in connection with the sale of this concern.
- (iii) Re-organisation of the office of the late Member of Council-in-Waiting and the Civil List.

9. The expansion of the Provident Fund is illustrated by the following figures.— Provident Fund

	State.	Railway.	Total.
1. Opening Balance	18,99,889 13 6	25,92,811 6 0	44,92,701 3 6
2. Credits during the year	4,20,914 5 3	4,46,680 7 0	8,67,594 12 3
Total	23,20,804 2 9	30,39,491 13 0	53,60,295 15 9
3. Payments during the year	1,44,126 11 6	1,46,508 14 0	2,90,635 9 6
4. Closing Balance	21,76,677 7 3	28,92,982 15 0	50,69,660 6 3

The total number of the subscribers at the end of the year was 3,485 State and 2,587 Railway, against 3,399 State and 1,489 Railway at the end of the preceding year. The big increase in the number of Railway subscribers is due to the admission of certain workshop employees to the Fund.

10. The liabilities incurred by the Government on account of the bonus of a sum equivalent to subscriptions during the year plus interest on accumulated balances credited to the individual accounts of the State subscribers amounted to Rs. 2,73,809. This figure includes an item of Rs. 53,827 covering the credit to the Provident Fund account of the refund of income-tax obtained with retrospective effect and allowed to subscribers.

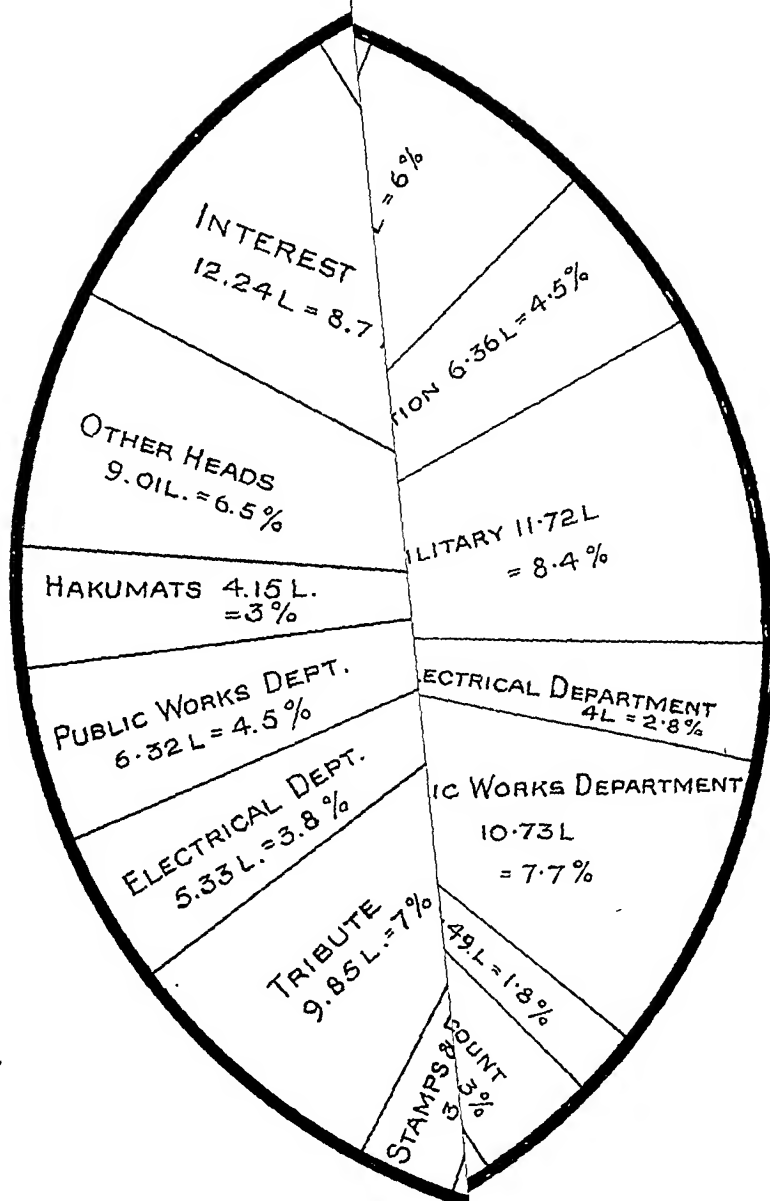
11. Four kinds of pensions are dealt with by the Government and the number of pension holders is as under:— Pensions.

	No. when the year opened.	No. at the close of the year.
(1) Government Military pensioners	1,294	1,317
(2) State Military pensioners	734	754
(3) Stipendiaries	154	149
(4) Compensation payment-holders	381	285
Total	2,563	2,605

12. The *per capita* grant awarded by the Government of India in connection with the disbursements and account work of Government Military pensioners amounted to Rs. 4,023 as against Rs. 3,915 during the last year.

13. A Government of India Audit Officer visited Jodhpur during the year and expressed his appreciation of the special facilities afforded by the Jodhpur Government to these pensioners and also recorded his satisfaction with the manner in which the pension work is conducted.

PROPRIETURE



CHAPTER III.

Revenue Departments.

1. Land Revenue Department.

Mr. Motilal Agarwal held the post of the Superintendent of Land Revenue Department throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Revenue Minister.

Administration

2. The entire area of the State is held either in jagir or khalsa, the latter being about 17 per cent of the whole. The khalsa area comprises over 800 villages administered by the Hawala Department, but the number varies as fresh grants are made or villages escheat to the Government.

Land System.

3. A boundary survey of the whole State was carried out in the years 1883-93 together with a cadastral survey of the khalsa villages. This was followed in 1895 by a settlement of the khalsa area and the introduction of cash rents instead of '*latai*'. The first settlement was for a term of 10 years only, but it was not until 1921 that a re-settlement could be taken in hand. The rent rates were based on a division of soils into *mustaqil* (permanent) and *ghair mustaqil* (non-permanent) combined with classification according to relative capacity. The re-settlement resulted in a rise in the permanently occupied area taken from 39.7 per cent. to 48.2 per cent. and in rental payable by *bapidars* (permanent lessees) from 64.4 per cent. to 78.2 per cent. The general increase in the rent roll was 37 per cent.

Survey and Settlement.

4. In khalsa villages land is held either in *bapi* or *ghair bapi*. *Bapi* is a permanent, heritable and transferable right in land. A *ghair-bapidar* holds land from year to year or for a term of years. Lands are also held rent-free in virtue of grants made or recognised by the Government, the principal rent-free tenures being *Bhom*, *Juna Jagir*, *Doli* and *Pasaita*. A record-of-rights of all such holders was prepared at the settlement and rules were framed defining their rights and liabilities.

Tenures.

5. The Land Revenue Department is under a Superintendent assisted by five Assistant Superintendents, each in charge of a group of parganas or districts. The work of partition, and the survey of villages escheating to khalsa from time to time is under a sixth Assistant to the Hawala Superintendent, designated the Partition Officer. The unit of Hawala administration is the village or group of villages under a Hawaldar. The Hawaldar does the *girdawari* and prepares other village records and is immediately responsible to the Darogha. Collections are effected through Amins controlled by the Hakim or Pargana Officer.

Constitution.

6. The total number of khalsa villages under the Hawala at the end of 1931-32 was 891 (including 90 *mushtarka* villages and 90 *chaks*). During the year under report 16 villages escheated to khalsa and were brought under Hawala management. The total area under khalsa at the end of the year was 86,70,760 bighas or 34,64,304 acres.

Number of khalsa villages

Agricultural conditions.

7. The total area in bighas under cultivation during the year as compared with the previous year was as under:—

Year.	<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Rabi.</i>
1931—32	24,79,274	3,58,752
1932—33	25,10,452	2,52,019

The decrease in area under *rabi* was due to the scanty rainfall of 1932 particularly at the end of the monsoon and the consequent inadequate water level in wells and bunds irrigating "*nehri*" lands. The absence of late rains was likewise responsible for a reduced crop in *Sewaj* lands.

There was adequate rain in July and in the first half of August 1932, but the *kharif* crop failed totally in Nagour and partly in parganas Didwana, Sambhar, Merta and Parbatsar in the absence of late rains. Water and fodder scarcity was felt in parganas Nagour, Didwana, Parbatsar, Sheo, and Shergarh resulting in the emigration of cattle to Malwa and Sindh. The out-turn of such *rabi* crops as could be sown was in the circumstances satisfactory.

Live Stock.

8. The condition of cattle was poor due to the scarcity of fodder in the cattle-breeding parganas, except Sanchore and Mallani. The total figures of principal live-stock as compared with the last year's figures were as under:—

Cattle.						1931—32.	1932—33.
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	11,19,470	11,16,360
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	1,61,307	1,71,276
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	13,781	13,415
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	5,13,805	5,21,001
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	2,92,901	3,17,012

No cattle disease was reported during the year.

Revenues.

9. The total receipts were Rs. 16,82,698 against Rs. 20,48,525 in the previous year.

The rental demand for the year was Rs. 5,41,336 on account of arrears and Rs. 16,42,427 on account of current dues, making a total of Rs. 21,83,763, against Rs. 22,91,924 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 1,73,923 out of the current demand was remitted in parganas Nagour, Merta and Didwana, and a sum of Rs. 70,750 out of suspensions for Sambat 1986 was further suspended. The net total demand was Rs. 19,39,090. Rental collections amounted to Rs. 14,20,152 or 73·8 per cent, as against 78·3 per cent in the previous year. The fall in recoveries was due to scarcity in parganas Nagour, Didwana and Merta.

Hawala Cesses.

10 The revision of miscellaneous cesses was taken up in 1930—31 by two officers appointed especially for that purpose; these officers completed their work in the year under report. Revised rates for each pargana were sanctioned by the Government and introduced with effect from Sambat 1989. The net result of the revision was an increase in *kharda* leviable from the non-cultivating classes (with certain exceptions) by 62·9 per cent. This figure is likely to drop to 48 per cent as lands are taken up by certain agriculturists who have temporarily ceased to cultivate. The figure of assessment for "*ghasuari*" or grazing cess increased by 33·9 per cent as a result of the revision. The other cesses revised were "*Hal*" and "*Bhavli*" leviable from *khalsa* cultivators cultivating in *jagir* or *muafi* lands.

The receipts on account of these and other miscellaneous dues were as under:—

Cesses.						1931-32.	1932-33.
Kharda	..	..	..	..	..	57,809	55,672
Ghasmari	..	..	..	..	..	40,000	45,036
Other cesses	..	..	..	..	..	63,429	52,530
Total						1,61,238	1,53,238

11. The receipts on account of rent of lands and patta fees for building sites amounted to Rs. 58,397, as against Rs. 22,217 in the previous year. The increase was due to the sale of plots in the new "abadi" near Jalore station and the disposal of a great number of old patta cases.

Patta fees and returns

The sale proceeds of natural products and other petty receipts amounted to Rs. 29,065 as against Rs. 28,512 in the previous year.

12. A sum of Rs. 1,766 was advanced as recoverable *taccavi* during the year. The total outstandings on account of *taccavi* at the close of the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 1,27,202. A sum of Rs. 4,223 was written off as irrecoverable and a sum of Rs. 8,158 was recovered, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 1,16,587 at the end of the year. The collections were poor due to scarcity in certain parganas and the necessity for the postponement of the recovery of arrears.

Taccavi.

13. The Hawala Department also manages estates temporarily attached pending succession inquiries or for the realisation of State dues. The number of such estates under Hawala management at the end of 1931-32 was 214. Sixty-nine new estates were attached and 61 released during the year, leaving a balance of 222 at the end of the year. The total receipts from the managed estates aggregated Rs. 2,52,122. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 91,790 was paid into the Tribute and other departments on account of State dues, Rs. 21,553 were paid to the jagirdars for their maintenance and Rs. 21,129 were remitted to the treasury on account of management charges. After payment of other miscellaneous charges amounting to Rs. 14,006 the balance left with the Hawala on account of attached estates was Rs. 1,04,644.

Management of attached estates.

14. During the year under report five villages were surveyed and rent-rates were declared in one village. The compilation of figures of arrears of *taccavi* loans advanced from St. 1973 to St. 1981 was completed by the Assistant Superintendents. The records of all khalsa villages from St. 1980 to St. 1987 were completed and deposited in the central record room.

Survey operations and record.

15. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,33,461 as against Rs. 2,03,600 in the preceding year, the percentage cost of the Department to revenue collected being 14.

Expenditure.

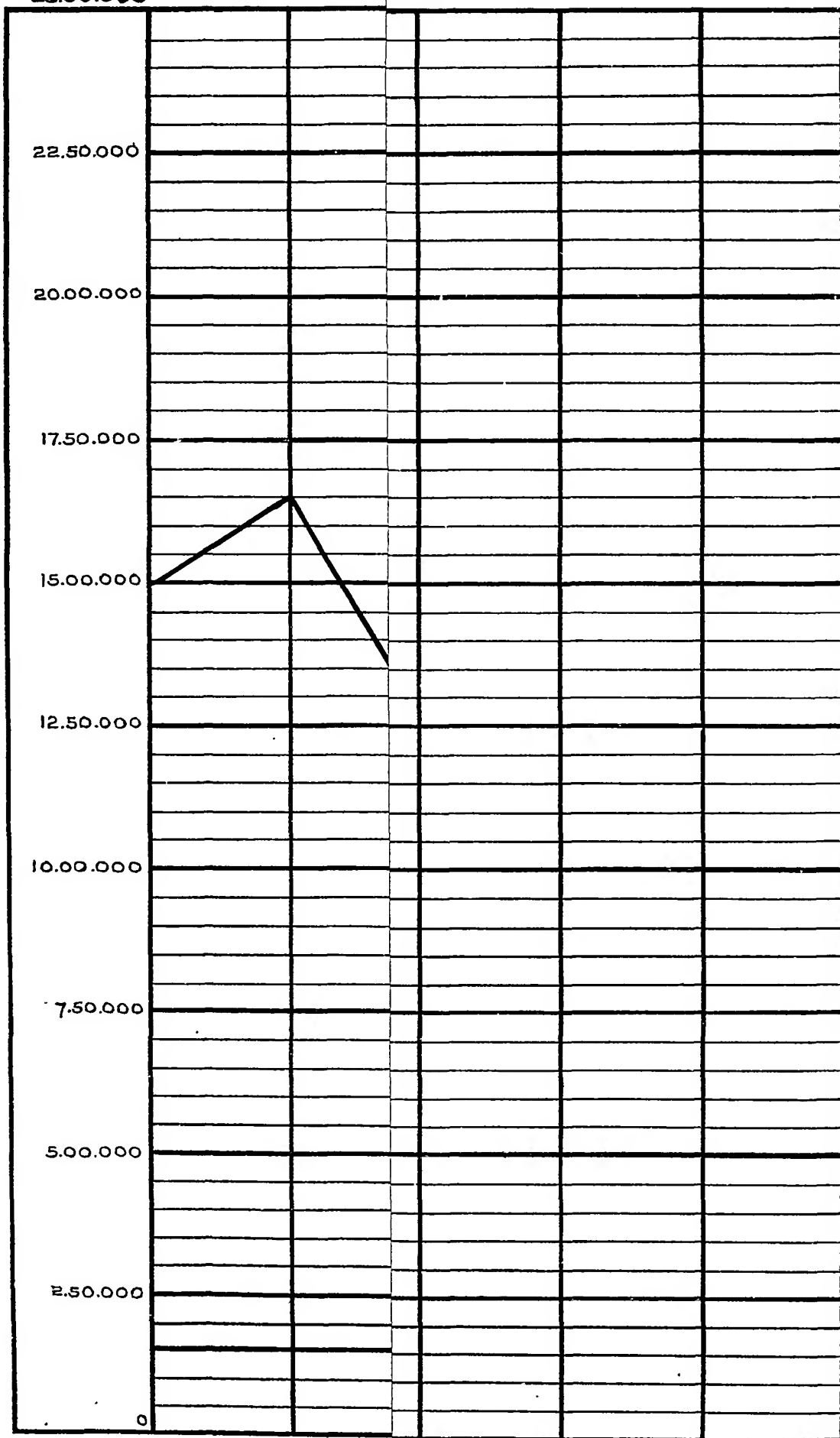
A sum of Rs. 14,026 was spent on the improvement of water supply in khalsa villages. In Nagour pargana alone, 26 *nadis* or tanks were deepened and water channels improved.

Cattle pounds.

16. All cattle pounds in the State were placed under the control of the Hawala Department in 1924. During the year under review there were 298 pounds, of which 171 were permanent and 127 temporary. Of these, 225 pounds were managed departmentally, 22 were incharge of Hakims and the remainder were managed through other agencies.

Savings from cattlepound receipts are credited to a separate fund available for works of improvement in khalsa villages. The balance at the close of the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 76,382. The total receipts on account of cattlepounds during the year amounted to Rs. 27,827 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,939. The closing balance was Rs. 96,270 of which Rs. 55,500 were invested, leaving in the hands of Hawala a balance of Rs. 40,770/-.

RUPEES
25.00.000



2. Tribute Department.

Superintendent.—Pandit Bishambhar Nath Kaul until May 11, 1933.

„ Khan Sahib Seth Phiroze Shah R. Kothawala from
May 11, 1933 to September 15, 1933.

„ Mr. Ganga Ram, B. A., LL. B., from September 16th till
September 30th, 1933. (Officiating).

The Department was under the control of the Revenue Minister.

2. Out of the total State area of 36,021 sq. miles, roughly 29,000 sq. miles are held in *jagir*. The *jagirs* are held on various tenures, subject to the payment of certain cesses to the State. The principal cesses levied are *rekh*, payable at 8 per cent of the gross rental value of the estate; *chakri*—the cash commutation for the irregular Militia formerly provided by the Jagirdars payable at the rate of 14·4 per cent, and vaccination fee at the rate of 6 pies per house. Besides *rekh* and *chakri*, the jagirdars pay *hukamnama* or succession fee leviable at each succession, exceptions being allowed in some cases according to custom. Succession to *jagirs* is governed by the Moris Ala Rule which means that only a lineal male descendant of the original grantee is recognised by the Government as entitled to succeed. The law of primogeniture holds good as between descendants of the original grantee *inter se* except in certain tenures, *e.g.*, *Bhomichara* and *Mutsadi* estates.

Jagir estates.

3. The Tribute Department was organised in 1926 by the amalgamation of the two departments known as the *Rekh* and *Jagir Bakshi* departments and was placed under a Superintendent.

Organisation.

The Hazuri Daftar or the record of *jagir* grants, rent-free grants, *betalbi sanads*, etc., was also subsequently placed under the control of the Tribute Superintendent with the object of consolidation and the efficient control of all *jagir* departments under one officer.

The function of the Department is to recover *jagir* dues and to investigate cases relating to succession to *jagirs*, grant of *pattas*, *betalbi sanads*, etc.

4. There were no fresh grants of *jagir* made during the year under report. Thakur Kalyan Singh of Bhojasar was given village Bhanwri, pargana Pali, in exchange of Bhojasar. The following villages were resumed permanently:—

Grants, resumption and fresh levies.

Name of village.			Pargana.			Rekh.
1.	Boili	..	..	Sanchoore	..	Rs. 500
2.	Dugar Chiknas	..	..	Merta	..	1,000
3.	Pesawas	1	..	Jodhpur	..	250

5. *Rekh* and *Chakri* were levied afresh on certain villages of the total *rekh* of Rs. 6,950, the jagirdars having failed to establish their claim to exemption from these dues.

Enquiry into Sasan Jagirs.

6. All Jagirs except *Bhomichara* and *Sasan* are held under a *patta* or *amal-ki-chitti*. As no *patta* or *amal-ki-chitti* is issued for *Bhomichara* and *Sasan* estates on the occasion of a succession, complete records of these grants were not maintained. An investigation into *Sasan* jagirs was taken up to regularise the vaccination fees payable by jagirdars and for the maintenance of a record of *Sasan* estates. The Department completed its inquiries into 162 of these cases in the year under report.

Disposal of cases.

7. The following statement will show the number of cases disposed of during the year:—

C A S E S .		1931—32.	1932—33.
1. Succession, <i>Hukamnama</i> and <i>patta</i> cases ..	..	255	167
2. <i>Batali sanad</i> cases ..	..	220	23
3. Levy and revision of <i>rekh</i> and <i>chakri</i> ..	..	210	302
4. Miscellaneous ..	..	28	19
Total ..	..	713	511

Demand and recoveries

8. The total receipts on account of *rekh*, *chakri*, *hukamnama* and miscellaneous dues amounted to Rs. 9,84,538 as against Rs. 9,60,865 in the previous year. The following statement shows recoveries under principal heads during the year as compared with those in the previous year:—

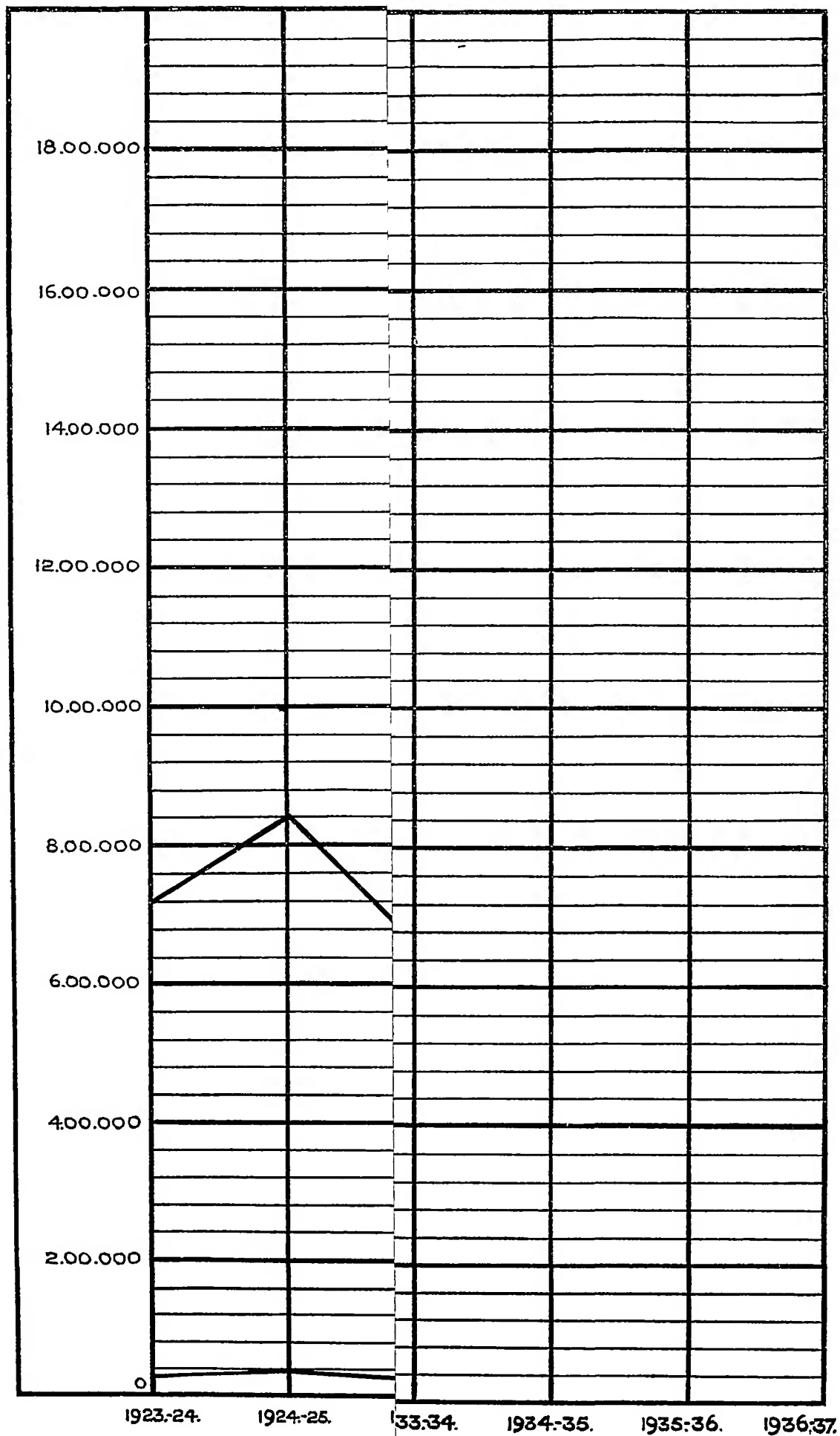
H E A D S .		1931—32 Actuals.	1932—33 Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.
<i>Rekh</i> ..	..	3,21,775	3,39,024
<i>Chakri</i> ..	..	4,33,869	4,46,733
Vaccination ..	..	11,482	11,071
<i>Hukamnama</i> ..	..	1,03,927	83,485
<i>Patta dastoor</i> ..	..	10,579	11,158
<i>Nazar dastoor</i> ..	..	74,820	87,500
Levy of <i>chakri</i> ..	..	320	195
Interest and fine ..	..	3,702	4,742
Map fee ..	..	301	213
Pass book fee ..	..	....	417
Total ..	..	9,60,865	9,84,538

9. The arrears of the Tribute demand against the Jagirdars at the end of the year were Rs. 44,40,864 against Rs. 45,11,882 in the previous year. The large outstandings are due partly to disputed accounts and partly to the insolvent state of certain Jagirdars. Disputed accounts are being scrutinised and systematic accounts prepared by the Department : 105 cases of account enquiries were disposed of during the year against 94 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

10. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 41,400 against Rs. 38,290/- in the previous year, the percentage cost of the Department to revenue collected being 4.

RUPEES.
20.00.000.



3. Registration and Stamps Department.

Mr. Sumer Chand Muhta continued to hold charge of the department until September 10th, 1933, when it was placed in the charge of Thakur Bhagwat Singh, Secretary, Home Department, temporarily. The Department remained under the control of the Revenue Member, State Council, upto 10th May 1933 after which it was transferred to the control of the Home Minister.

Administration.

2. During the year 3,290 documents with an aggregate value of Rs. 55·08 lakhs were registered, against 3,261 documents with an aggregate value of Rs. 42·10 lakhs registered in 1931-32. Of these, 1,460 documents with an aggregate value of Rs. 32·23 lakhs were registered in Jodhpur City and 1,830 with an aggregate value of Rs. 22·85 lakhs were registered in the Hakumats (Districts), against 1,247 documents with an aggregate value of Rs. 20·01 lakhs and 2,014 with an aggregate value of Rs. 22·09 respectively in the preceding year.

Documents registered and fees realised.

The fees collected amounted to Rs. 21,066 against Rs. 20,837 in the preceding year.

3. The receipts of the Department were Rs. 3,48,692 against Rs. 4,28,012 in the preceding year, as shown in the following statement :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Stamps.

HEADS.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Court fee stamps	3,24,889	2,52,978
Fines and Penalties	2	15
Non-Judicial stamps	75,889	68,634
Plain Paper	6,394	5,999
Total ..	4,07,174	3,27,626

Registration.

HEADS.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Copying fees	441	505
Registration fees	20,270	20,442
Other Petty Receipts	127	119
Total ..	20,833	21,066

The increase in receipts under Court Fee Stamps in 1931-32 may be accounted for by the institution of an abnormal number of civil cases last year owing to curtailment in the period of limitation for certain classes of cases under the amended Limitation Act.

The expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 35,869 against Rs. 27,886 in the preceding year, the percentage cost collected being 10.

4. Excise and Salt Department.

Mr. Anand Swarup Mathur, B.A, was incharge of the Department through- Administration.
out the year the department being under the control of the Revenue Minister

						Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Bhang	..	..	..	..	..	292	0	285	21
Ganja	..	.	..	..	..	16	28	12	16
Charas	..	..	..	..	..	7	37	11	19

4. Excise and Salt Department.

Mr. Anand Swarup Mathur, B.A., was incharge of the Department through-
out the year, the department being under the control of the Revenue Minister. Administration.

1. Excise.

1. The Excise Revenues are derived from the manufacture and sale of
country liquor and the sale of opium and hemp drugs. Sources of revenue.

2. Country liquor is distilled at the central distillery at Mandore on a
contract basis: licensees are supplied from ware-houses at Mandore, Pali, Rani
and Merta. The construction of another ware-house at Jalore to serve the South-
Western portion of the State has been sanctioned. Liquor continued to be
supplied at 25 O. P., 16 U. P. and 32 U. P. and was issued at the rates
prevailing in the previous year. To prevent licensees tampering with crown-cork
sealed bottles, capsules to cover the crown-cork, were introduced. Arrangements
were also brought into effect for the supply of bottled liquor at all retail shops
situated near Railway Stations. Country liquor.

The total sale of country liquor during the year under report was 74,366
gallons against 64,734 gallons in the previous year. The increase was due to the
preventive measures taken by the Department, rather than to an increase in total
consumption.

3. There were three whole-sale licensees for the vend of foreign liquor as
in the preceding year. Retail licenses were issued at a nominal fee to the Jodhpur
Flying Club, Sardar Club, European Railway Institute and Jodhpur Dak Bungalow.
A retail license was also issued to the Railway catering contractor for the sale of
foreign liquor in sealed bottles, pints and pegs to bonafide railway passengers. Foreign liquor.

4. The system of supply of opium through wholesale licensees was abolished
and a contract for departmental supplies was given with effect from January 1st,
1933, for twelve months. The Contractor was required to supply Kotah opium of
a certain specification which, after a chemical test, was issued from the central
store at Jodhpur to Hakumats for supply to retail licensees. In all, 385 retail sale
licenses were issued to persons of approved character on varying rates of
commission. The total consumption during the year was 333 maunds as against
432 maunds in the preceding year. The fall is ascribed to the supply of an
improved quality of opium which meant a decreased consumption. Opium.

5. The State restricts the cultivation of the *bhang* or hemp plant. In the year
under report cultivation was limited to 47 bighas yielding 340 maunds of dried
hemp. This was purchased by the State and stored for supply to the retail
licensees. *Ganja* and *charas* are purchased by the State through a whole-sale
contractor and sold through retail licensees. Hemp drugs.

The total consumption of hemp-drugs was as under :—

D r u g s .						1931-32.		1932-33.	
						Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
Bhang	..	..	..	..	..	292	0	285	21
Ganja	..	..	..	..	..	16	28	12	16
Charas	..	..	..	..	..	7	37	11	19

Receipts.

6. The earnings of the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 7,48,066 as against Rs. 7,82,650 in the preceding year. The fall in earnings was due to reduced receipts on account of the sale of opium.

Excise cases.

7. The number of Excise cases investigated by the department was 283 as against 265 in the preceding year. Of these, 260 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 23; 50 cases were sent to court and 210 were disposed of departmentally. Of the cases disposed of, 182 relate to illicit distillation and import of liquor and 90 to seizure of contraband *charas* and opium. The biggest seizures were of 20 seers of *charas* near Allai in pargana Nagour and 411 bottles of liquor in Sanchore on the Tharad border.

2. Salt.

8. The contract for the disposal of duty-free salt for the year under report was given to Messrs. Chunnilal Ramdayal on payment of Rs. 15,101. The Contractor was required to remove at a minimum 2,20,000 maunds from the salt sources at Sambhar, Guda, Nawa, Pachpadra and Didwana leased to the British Government. The contractor maintained 87 depots for the sale of salt at the wholesale and retail rates prescribed for each depot.

Licenses for the manufacture of *pacca Khara* and Saltpetre were also put to auction and given to the highest bidders.

Receipts.

9. The receipts on account of duty, royalty and sale proceeds of salt, *khara*, etc., were as under :—

Particulars.							1931-32.	1932-33.
Duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,97,742	3,21,438
Royalty	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,16,502	3,75,175
Sale proceeds of salt		..	..	..	..	..	678	647
Khara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,139	928
Saltpetre	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,127	892
Contractor's fee	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	15,101
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	506	380
To a							7,17,684	7,14,561

Breach of Salt Rules.

10. Only one case of breach of Salt Rules was pending at the beginning of the year and 12 were instituted. Of these cases, 12 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of one at the close of the year.

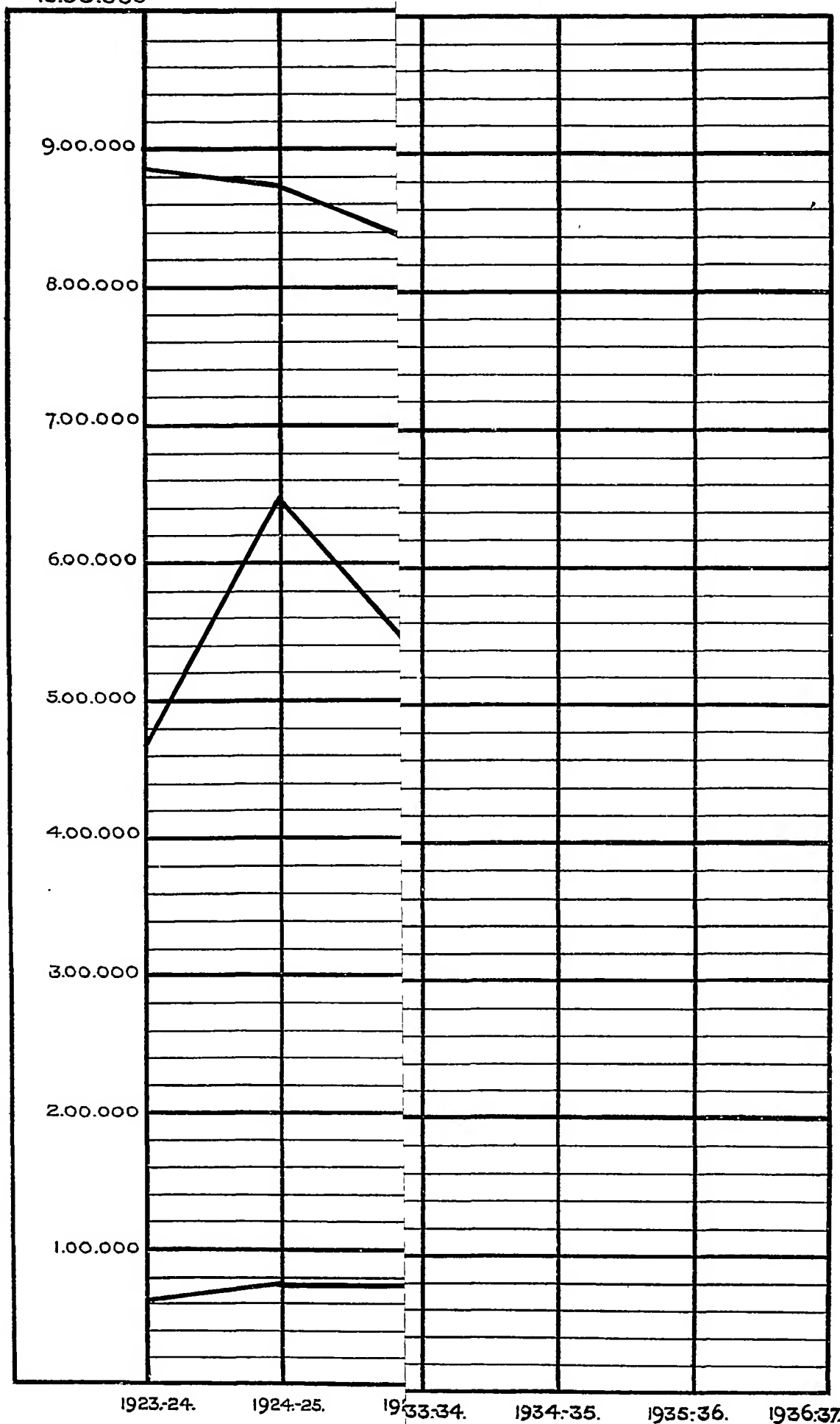
General.

11. The post of Personal Assistant to the Excise and Salt Superintendent was created with effect from September 1st, 1933. Another post of an Excise Inspector was created for appointment as Opium Store-Keeper.

Expenditure.

12. The total expenditure of the Excise and Salt Departments was Rs. 1,08,658 against Rs. 75,160 in the previous year, the percentage cost of the department to revenue collected being 7.5. The rise in expenditure was due to the revised system of vend of opium entailing heavy charges by way of commission, transport dues, etc.

RUPEES
10.00.000



5. Customs Department.

The collection of the customs was carried out in olden times by farming it out to contractors by districts. Later, a contract was given for the whole of the State. In 1882 an effort was made for the first time to collect the customs revenue departmentally. The department was organised by Mr. F. T. Hewson. I. C. S., in 1882-83. History.

2. Khan Sahib Phiroze Shah R. Kothawala was in charge of the department throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Member of Council-in-Waiting until May 4th, 1933, after which it came under the control of the Home Minister. Administration.

3. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 21,58,659 against the average income of Rs. 23,14,892 for the last five years and Rs. 22,20,616 for the last ten years. The following statement gives the figures of income under the three main heads as compared with those for 1931-32:— Receipts.

Sub-Heads.				1931-32.	1932-33.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	..	..	..	16,98,594	16,12,406	-86,188
Exports	..	..	..	4,02,402	4,93,209	+90,807
Fines and Penalties	..	..	..	52,849	54,044	+1,195
Total				21,53,845	21,59,659	+5,814

The income on the whole was satisfactory and indicates a slight improvement in general economic conditions.

Items of import which show an increase of Rs. 10,000 and over as compared with the figures of the previous year are cotton seeds, *manihari* and *kirana*, while those showing decrease of Rs. 10,000 and over are cloth and jaggery. The decrease under cloth is due to a marked fall in the price, and that under jaggery is due to fewer marriages and funerals.

Items of export which show an increase of Rs. 10,000 and over are *ghce*, cleaned cotton and wool, while the decrease is under grain.

The steady rise in income from fines and penalties is a sign of greater zeal and interest shown by the Customs officials in detecting cases of smuggling.

4. The total expenditure for the year as compared with the figures of the previous year was as under:— Expenditure.

Sub-Heads.				1931-32.	1932-33.	Difference.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of collection	..	..	..	2,47,199	2,51,111	+3,912
Rebate	..	..	..	2,782	6,992	+4,210
Refunds	..	..	..	17,327	9,540	-7,787
Total				2,67,308	2,67,643	+335

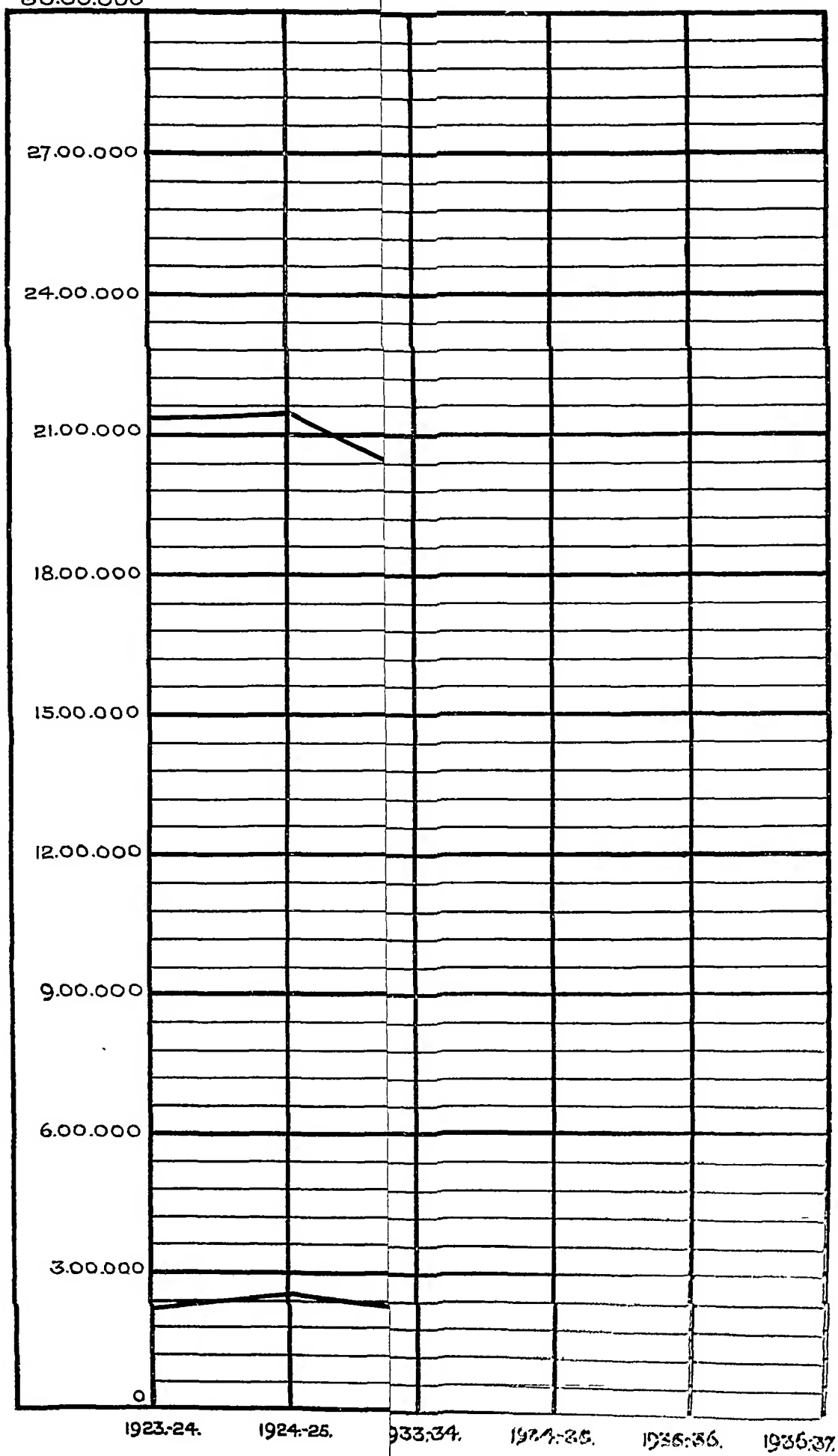
The percentage of cost of the department to revenue collected was 12·4.

Tariff and other
changes

5. The following changes were introduced during the year:—

- (i) An Import duty was fixed for each Talkie Cinema Machine at the rate of Rs. 25 for every two months' use or part thereof.
 - (ii) The duty on bullocks was reduced from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 tentatively for one year.
 - (iii) The duty on manufactured articles of metal was fixed at the uniform rate of 5 % *ad valorem*, in place of the old rates which were based on the weight or value of the goods.
 - (iv) The Hindustan Sugar Mills at Gola Gokarnath and Ganesh Mills at Pharenda were authorised to export sugar to Jodhpur State under their own certificate as to its purity.
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RUPEES
30.00.000



6. Mines and Industries Department.

This department during the year under report was under Mr. Ram Dayal Mathur, Superintendent, the controlling authority being the Finance Minister. Administration.

2. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,46,340 as against Rs. 1,54,660 in the preceding year, and Rs. 5,660 less than the budget estimate, The fall in revenue is due to Revenue.

(i) reduction in the rate of royalty on marble.

(ii) reduced exports of lime and fullers earth owing to general economic depression.

(iii) re-adjustment of the terms of the gypsum contract of Bhadwasi.

3. The expenditure on the administration of the department amounted to Rs. 13,030 as against Rs 12,126 in the preceding year and Rs. 31,000 the budget estimate, but this latter figure included a substantial provision for development which was not spent. The percentage of expenditure to the revenue collected was 8·9. Expenditure.

4. The following figures show the arrears, current demands of contract money, actual recoveries, and the unrecovered balance at the end of the year:— Recoveries.

Outstanding on October 1st, 1932.	Demand during the year under report.	Recoveries during the year.			Amount written off or waived relating to.			Total amount outstanding on October 1st, 1933.
		Against arrears.	Against current demands	Total.	Old arrears.	Current year.	Total.	
Rs. 4,907	Rs. 44,419	733	41,643	42,376	2,826	..	2,826	4,124

5. The annual out-put of various minerals and the income derived from each as compared with the parallel figures of last year is given in the sub-joined statement:— Minerals.

Mineral.	Output.				Income derived in.	
	Quantity in tons.		Value in rupees at site of production.		1931-32.	1932-33
	1931-32.	1932-33	1931-32.	1932-33.		
Fullers earth ..	1,342	1,250	16,100	15,000	15,989	13,829
Gypsum ..	16,000	17,000	42,500	40,000	17,460	17,575
Lime ..	20,000	18,000	60,000	52,000	49,639	40,799
Marble ..	4,860	4,604	1,75,000	1,60,000	38,216	33,532
Stone ..	1,00,000	1,20,000	55,800	65,000	31,205	39,106
Wolfram ..	Nil.	1 ton, 2 cwt & 3 qr.	Nil.	100	300	60

Fullers Earth.

6. There was a drop in the quantity of Fullers Earth exported during the year as compared with the figures of the preceding year, but in view of the condition of the market the production of this mineral and the income derived therefrom is not disappointing. The construction of a metalled road from the mines to the Railway station has been postponed for the present.

Gypsum.

7. Although the gypsum quarries of Kavas in the Barmer district were not worked to the extent anticipated owing to the exhaustion of the old quarry, the production at Bhadwasi in the Nagour district more than covered this deficit. The lease conditions of the Bhadwasi gypsum were overhauled during the year and converted to a payment of royalty based on production on a sliding scale. This change resulted in some reduction in revenue to the Mines Department but the increased export brought in much more money to the Jodhpur Government by way of railway freight than was previously earned.

Lime-stone & kankar.

8. There was considerable fall in the actual output of lime and the income derived therefrom, as compared with the figures of the last year. The reasons for this were:—

- (i) The opening up of a new source at Rajur on the G. I. P. Railway which came into competition with Gotan.
- (ii) Heavy and prolonged rainfall in the latter part of the year under report which rendered the lime-stone quarries unworkable.

To maintain uniformity in the system of levying fees on lime-kilns, a kiln fee on the basis of royalty at -/8/- per 100 cubic feet of lime was introduced at Jodhpur and the income thus derived amounted to Rs. 2,622.

Marble.

9. There was a decrease in the output of marble by 256 tons as compared with the figures for the preceding year, but the fall in the income derived from this source was due mainly to the reduction in the rate of royalty.

The work of constructing a metalled road from Makrana Station to the quarries at Gunaoti could not be taken in hand owing to unavoidable circumstances, but it is hoped the work will be started shortly. The road when completed, will afford a great convenience to the quarry-men in transporting marble from the quarries to the Railway station.

The policy of encouraging the marble industry by affording easy loans to the needy and enterprising quarry-men at favourable rates of interest was continued and was much appreciated.

Stone.

10. There was a considerable increase in the output of stone as shown in the statement above. The quarry owners of Jodhpur who first protested against the separation of rent from the royalty have now become reconciled to the new system introduced last year, which has proved to be a more favourable proposition from the revenue point of view. This is evident from the steady increase in the output of stone and the income derived therefrom.

Wolfram.

11. The export of wolfram during the year was very small as the market conditions were very poor. The wolfram mine of Degana remained idle practically throughout the year with the result that the lessees have now surrendered the lease.

12. Of the many other minerals found in the State only Kaolin, Silinite and Grey Earth with an addition of yellow Ochre (which was newly-discovered near Jogimagra) were worked during the year under review. Samples of Manganese and Graphite found in the Aravalli range near Bar were analysed at the Government Test House, Calcutta, and the results of the analysis have been referred to mineral experts. Other Minerals.

13. The products of local manufacture such as marble-ware of Makrana, lacquer-ware of Bagri, ivory articles of Merta, handwoven cloth of Borawar, tied and dyed silk *chundaries* and scarves of Jodhpur and printed cloth of Pipar were advertised as usual by the Department with a view to help their sale. Industries.

The number of applications for licenses to erect and work flour mills, and cotton ginning and pressing factories during the year under report indicate a steady increase in the number of such mills and factories. In Jodhpur City the existence of the Jodhpur Government Electrical Department which supplies electricity at favorable rates affords greater facilities to such industries than provincial towns can offer.

7. Forest Department.

Mr. Sujan Chand Kothari, B. A., P. F. S., held the post of the Superintendent, Forest Department, throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Revenue Minister. Administration.

2. The Forests of the State occupy nearly 450 sq. miles and are situated Historical survey

7. Forest Department.

Mr. Sujan Chand Kothari, B. A., P. F. S., held the post of the Superintendent, Forest Department, throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Revenue Minister. **Administration.**

2. The Forests of the State occupy nearly 450 sq. miles and are situated for the most part on the western slopes of the Arravalli Range in the districts of Bali, Desuri, Sojat, Parbatsar, Jalore and Jaswantpura. The Department was organised in 1888. At that time large forest areas were held in Jagir and the bulk of them were acquired either by the grant of cash compensation to the Jagirdars or by exchange. Such Jagir forests as were not acquired are managed by the Forest Department, the proceeds less management charges being credited to the Jagirdars. **Historical survey**

The principal forest products are timber, fuel, grass, bamboo, honey, wax and certain tubers.

3. The area under reserved forest remained unchanged during the year under report, except that 203 acres out of Khokaria block in Mandore was transferred, partly to the Agriculture and partly to the Hawala Department. The total forest area was 449.28 sq. miles at the close of the year, as against 449.5 in 1931-32. **Reserved Forests.**

4. Existing boundary pillars were repaired at a cost of Rs. 234 as against Rs. 41 spent in the previous year. No new pillars were erected. **Demarcation**

5. The forests are worked chiefly under the system of coppice cutting with standards with a 40 years rotation. In all, 23 coupes with an area of 1,882 acres were worked as against 22 coupes with an area of 1,488 acres in the previous year. The total receipts on account of the sale of these coupes amounted to Rs. 26,676, as against Rs. 11,334 in 1931-32. The average price per acre thus obtained was Rs. 14/2/3 as against Rs. 7/12/- in the previous year. This abnormal rise was due to an improved demand and efficient management. In spite of the high bidding the un-recovered balance was only Rs. 118 out of a demand of Rs. 26,676. **Exploitation.**

6. The number of forest offences investigated during the year was 726 of which only 5 were challaned to the Courts, the remainder being compounded. The amount of compensation realised was Rs. 4,229 against Rs. 4,473 in the previous year. **Forest offences.**

The majority of offences related to illicit grazing and felling and the removal of forest products from reserved forests. There were 3 cases of incendiarism during the year, but practically no damage was done.

7. A sum of Rs. 59/8/- was spent on repairs of roads against Rs. 182 in the previous year, and Rs. 1,284 on repairs of existing range offices, quarters and forest chowkies against Rs. 1,034 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 950 was spent on the construction of quarters for forest guards at Bhinmal, Phulad, Kot and Kuri. **Roads and buildings.**

Jagir Forests.

8. The revenue from the working of jagir forests controlled by the Forest Department was Rs. 11,615 against Rs. 8,828 in the previous year. Expenditure on supervision and management of these forests was Rs. 4,045 against Rs. 3,505 in the preceding year. The question of the revision of the settlement of jagir forests in Jalore and Jaswantpura parganas is pending and will be taken up when the revised Forest Act comes into force.

Financial results.

9. The revenue of the Department reached Rs. 1,17,620 against Rs. 1,09,368 in 1931-32 while expenditure fell from Rs. 60,814 to Rs. 56,452. The net revenue of the department increased from Rs. 48,554 to Rs. 61,168 a record figure. The percentage cost of the department to revenue collected was 47.

Arboriculture.

10 Arboriculture operations are at present confined mainly to the roads in the neighbourhood of the city of Jodhpur. The department's nursery at Col: Lock's well was considerably extended and improved during the year under report. Altogether 11,264 plants were issued from the nursery during the year against 5,226 in the previous year.

Road-side plantation and arboriculture on the Chittar Hill were carried out on an extensive scale. At the close of the year 11,814 plants required watering against 9,810 in the previous year.

Expenditure during the year under report under this head was Rs. 22,965 against Rs. 18,986 in the previous year.

CHAPTER IV.

Public Utility Departments.

1. Medical Departments.

1. Principal Medical Officer Medical Officers and

Jagir Forests.

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Financial results.

9. The revenue of the Department was Rs. 1,17,600

CHAPTER IV.

Public Utility Departments.

1. Medical Departments.

1. Mr. E. W. Hayward, F. R. C. S., was the Principal Medical Officer throughout the year. He was, however, on special duty with His Highness the Maharja Sahib Bahadur outside the State from the 4th October 1932 to the 6th December, 1932, and again from the 16th May, 1933 to the 30th September, 1933, when Rao Bahadur Dr. Onkar Singh worked as Officiating Principal Medical Officer. The department was under the control of the Vice President, State Council, until the 10th May, 1933 when it was transferred to the portfolio of the Home Minister.

Medical Officers and
Institutions.

2. Twenty-nine hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by the Medical Department as in the preceding year. This does not include the Jaswant Hospital for women which is worked as an independent institution and a brief account of which appears later. In addition, there is also a Leper Asylum and an Isolation Hospital.

3. The total number of patients treated during the year was 5,02,113 of whom 4,96,388 were out-patients and the remainder, 5,725, were in-patients. In the previous year the total was 4,66,345, composed of 4,61,471 out-patients and 4,874 in-patients. The average daily attendance rose from 3,724·89 in 1931-32 to 4,304·45. The number of operations performed also showed an increase, and 27,305 operations (7,226 major and 20,079 minor) were performed compared with 24,871 operations (6,656 major and 18,215 minor) in 1931-32.

Medical Relief

At the Windham Hospital which was opened at the close of the year 1931-32, the new in-patients treated numbered 3,384 (this does not include 204 that remained on 1st October, 1932), while the out-patients number 1,07,567 with a daily average attendance of 217·09 and 894·81 respectively. 3,374 major and 2,871 minor operations were performed during the year.

4. The Principal Medical Officer inspected all the dispensaries in the districts during the year. A marked improvement was noticed in the treatment of patients and general cleanliness.

Inspections.

5. Of the 8 students being trained in the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Class at Indore, one forfeited his scholarship, leaving seven under training, while two more have been selected for training in 1933-34.

Training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

6. *Rabies*.—380 cases were reported at the Windham Hospital, against 294 in 1931-32. All cases are now treated in Jodhpur where the result has been as good as that obtained at Kasauli, the vaccine being obtained from that institution.

Prevailing Diseases.

Lunacy.—Certified lunatics are now sent to the Mental Hospital, Lahore, and are no longer kept in the Lunatic Ward of the Jail Hospital.

Plague.—No case has been reported for the last five years.

Cholera.—There were 18 cases of Cholera in four villages of Sanchore district, against two in the preceding year. The disease appears to have been imported from Tharad. Out of these, 16 were fatal.

Vital Statistics.

7. In the city of Jodhpur (population 94,736) 931 births and 2,097 deaths were registered against 593 and 2,686 respectively in the preceding year, giving a rate per mille of 12·29 and 32·19 respectively against 9·12 and 41·25 in the preceding year.

The causes of death were reported as under:—

	1931—32.	1932—33.
1. Smallpox	21	20
2. Fever	1,919	1,537
3. Diarrhoea and Dysentery	85	54
4. Respiratory diseases	162	128
5. Snake-bite	1	3
6. Injuries	33	23
8. All other diseases	465	332
TOTAL	2,686	2,097

Figures for districts are not available.

Vaccination.

8. Vaccination is compulsory throughout the State. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 103,670 of which 69,428 were primary vaccinations and 34,242 re-vaccinations. The corresponding figures for 1931-32 were 76,423, 71,064 and 5,359 respectively. Thus, there was an increase of 27,247 in the total number of cases. The percentage of success in primary vaccination was 85·11 against 98·49 in 1931-32.

9. The Principal Medical Officer inspected 6,225 children in 80 villages and found 79·39% successful results. The Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination inspected 14,389 children in 504 villages and found 82·24% successful results. The Inspectors inspected 31,961 children in 1,638 villages and found 85·44% successful results. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Windham Hospital inspected 161 children in the Jodhpur City and found 100% successful results.

Jaswant Hospital for Women.

Administration.

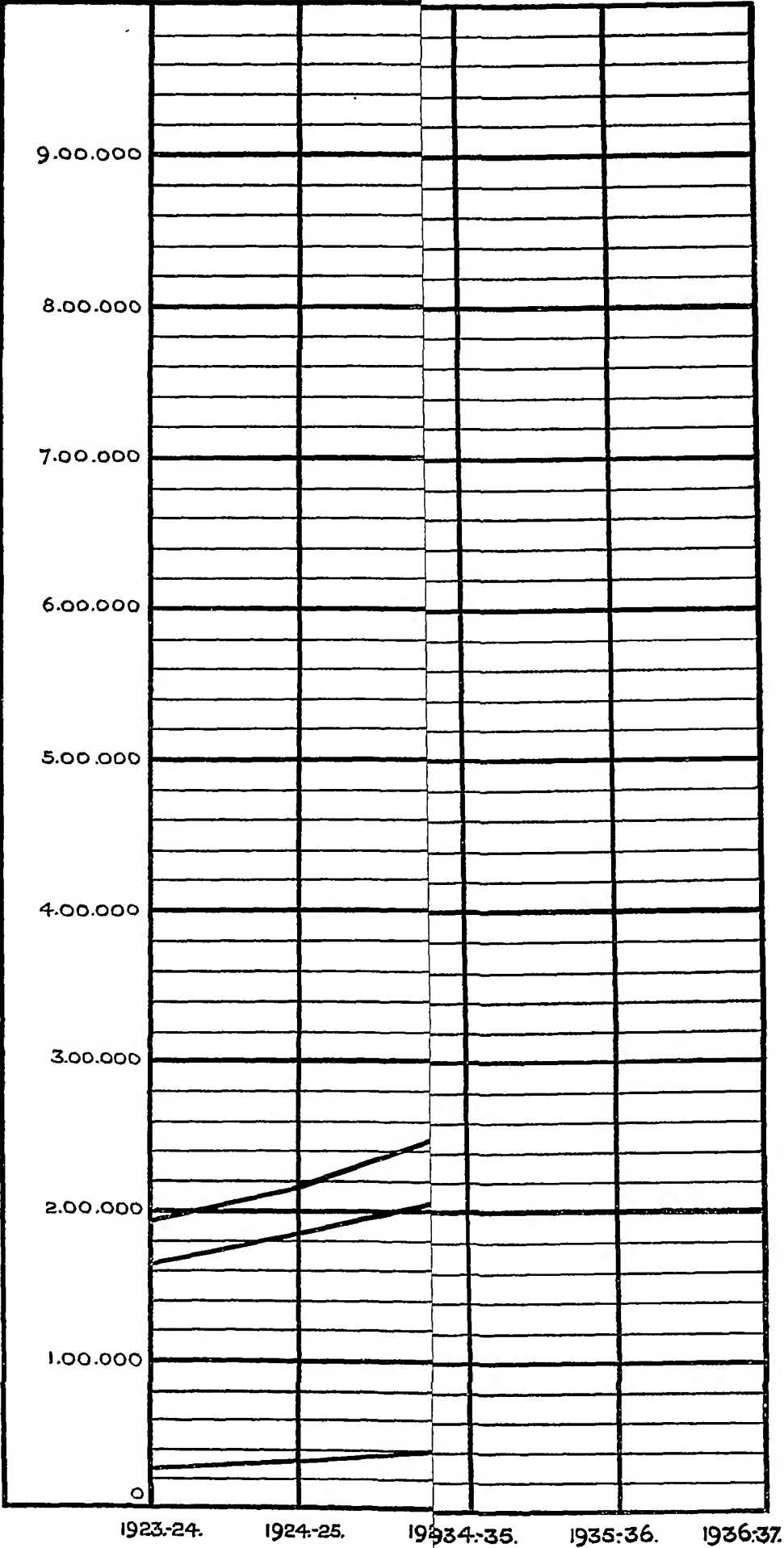
10. Mrs. L. Tarleton, the Medical Superintendent, was in charge of the Hospital throughout the year under the control of the Vice President of State Council until 10th May, 1933 when the department was transferred to the portfolio of the Home Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

Medical Relief.

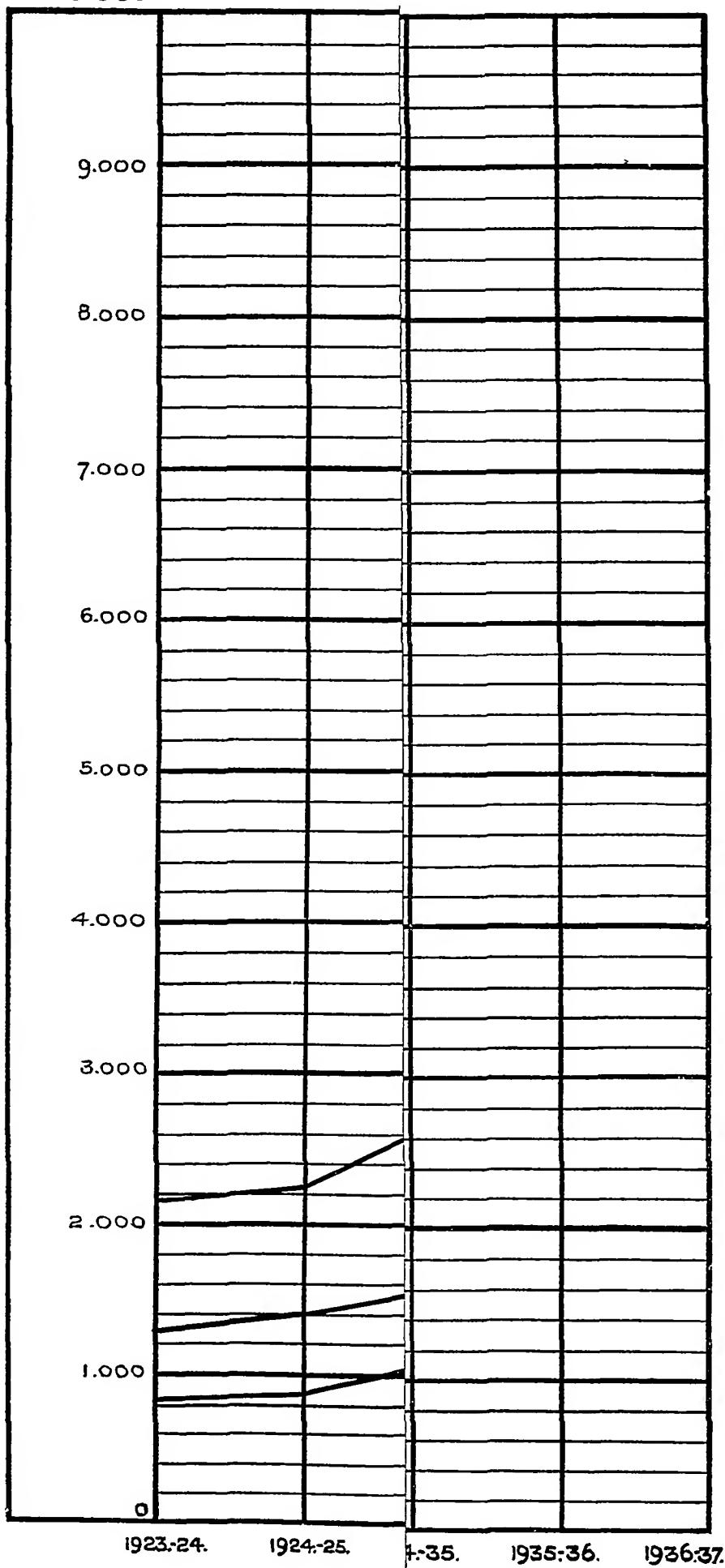
11. The number of patients treated rose to 24,232 against 20,250 in 1931-32. Of these 22,614 were out-patients and 1,618 in-patients. 1,307 operations (391 major and 916 minor) were performed against 1,069 operations (237 major and 832 minor) in 1931-32. The daily average of in-patients and out-patients was 274·06 against 227·73 in 1931-32.

Labour cases numbered 275 against 121 last year.

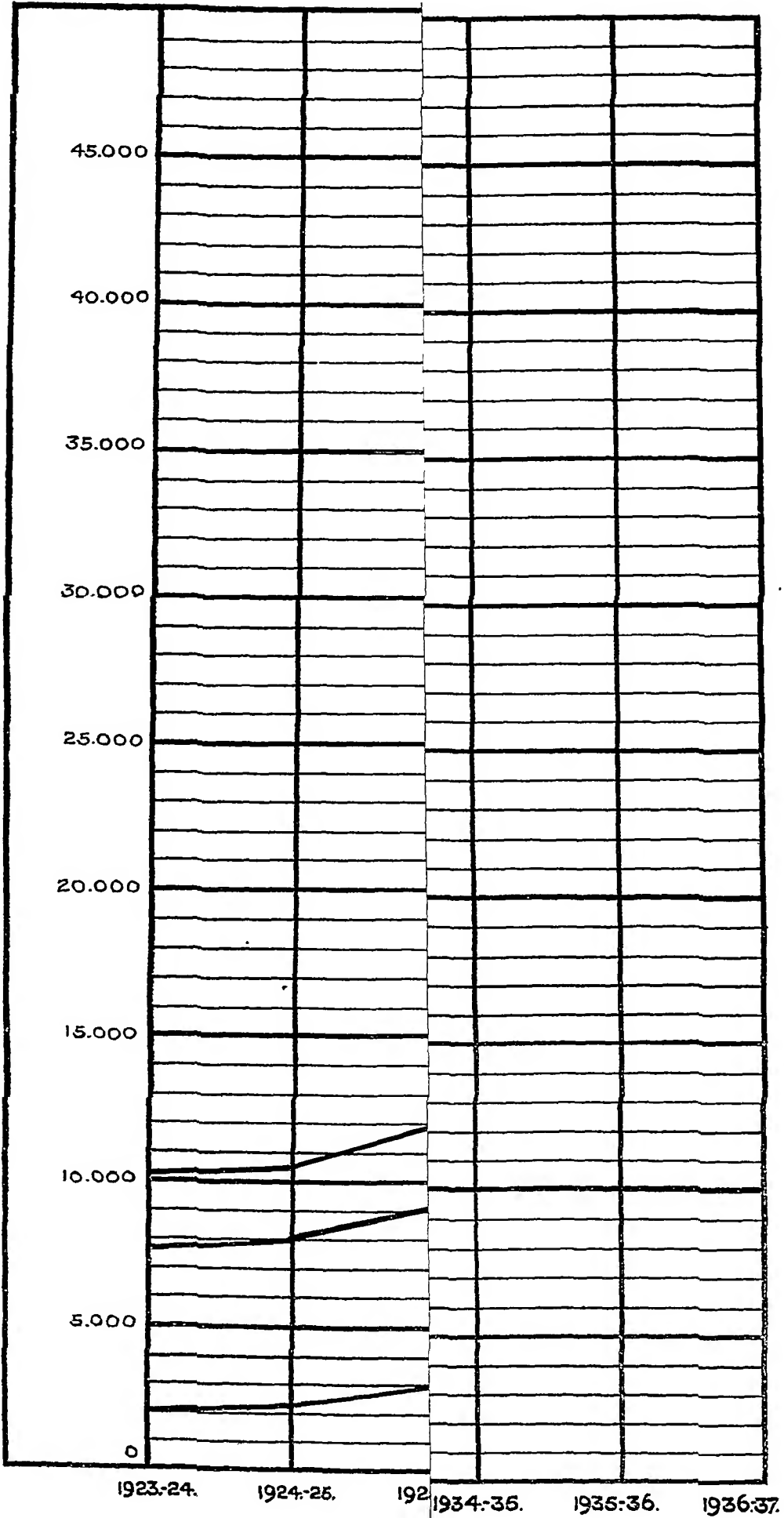
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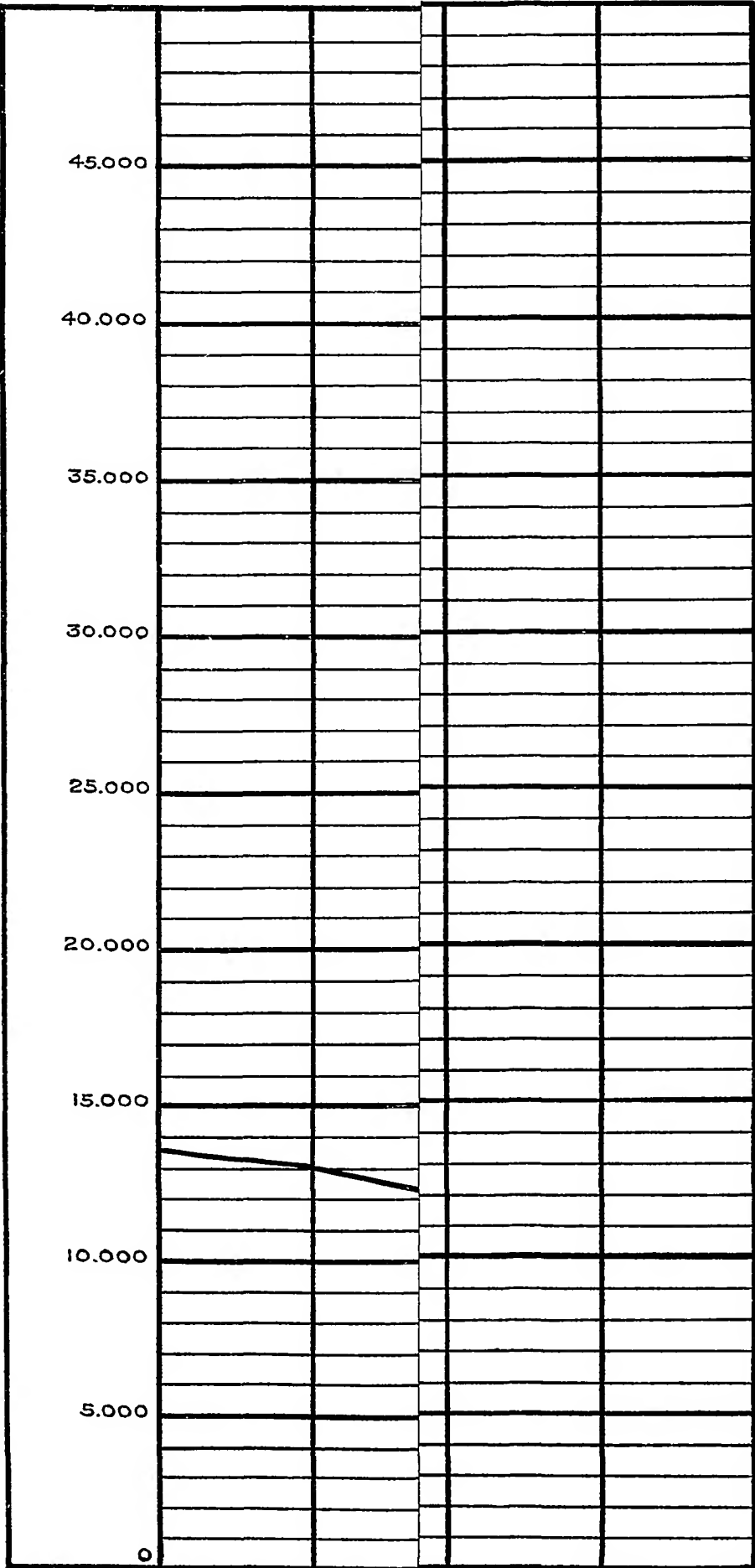
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OPERATIONS.
50.000

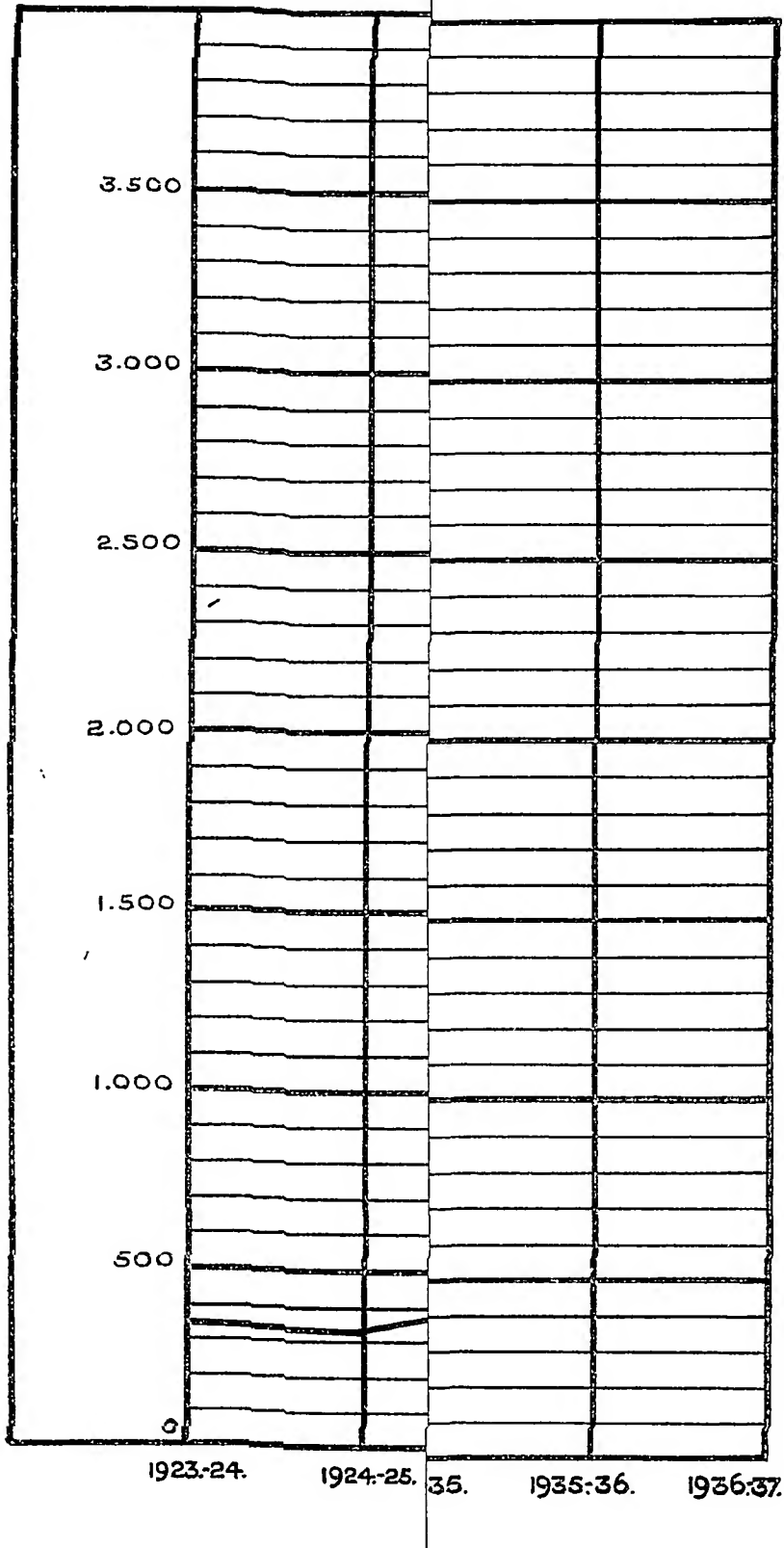


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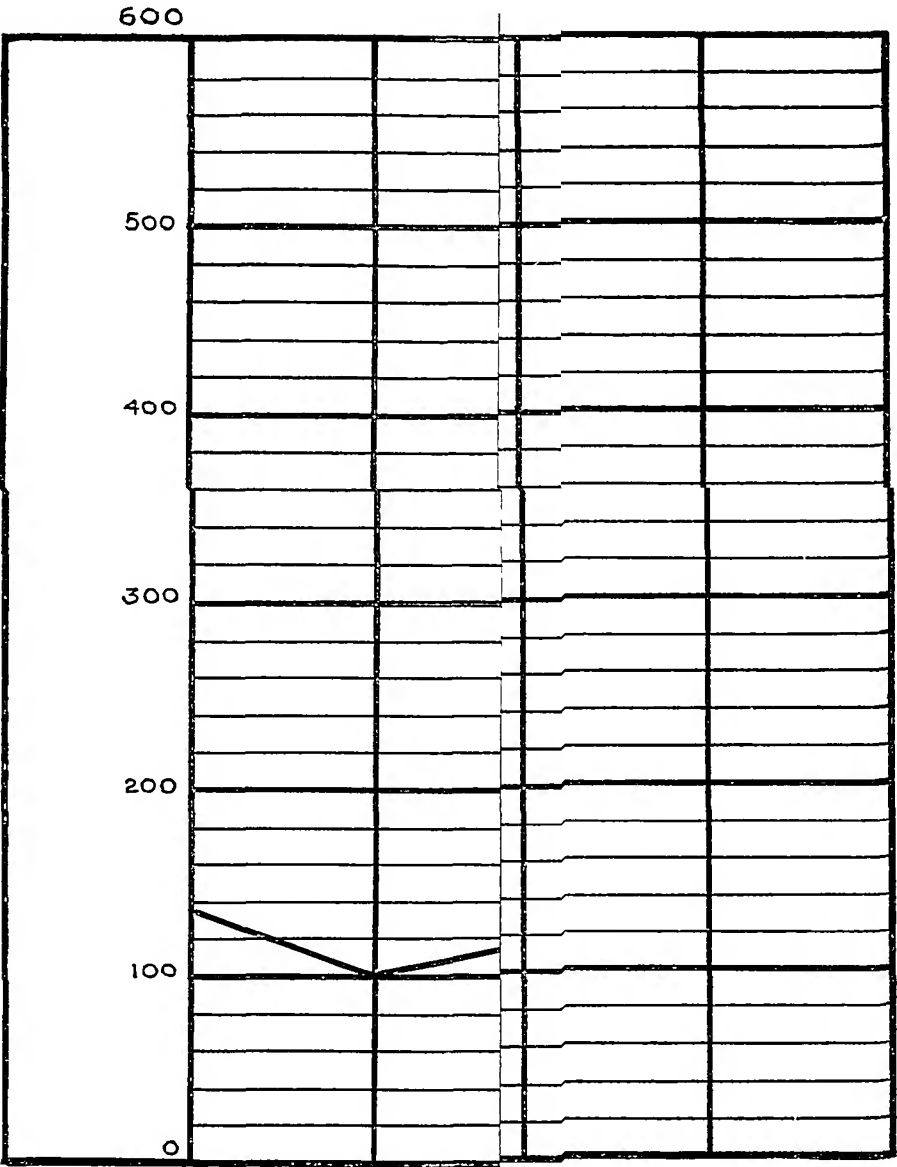


1923-24. 1924-25. 34-35. 1935-36. 1936-37.

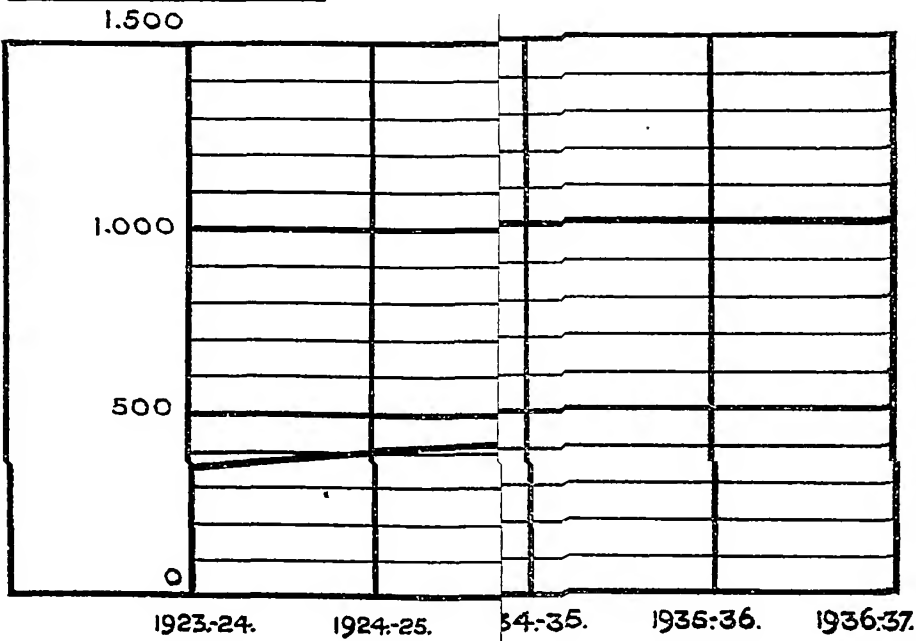
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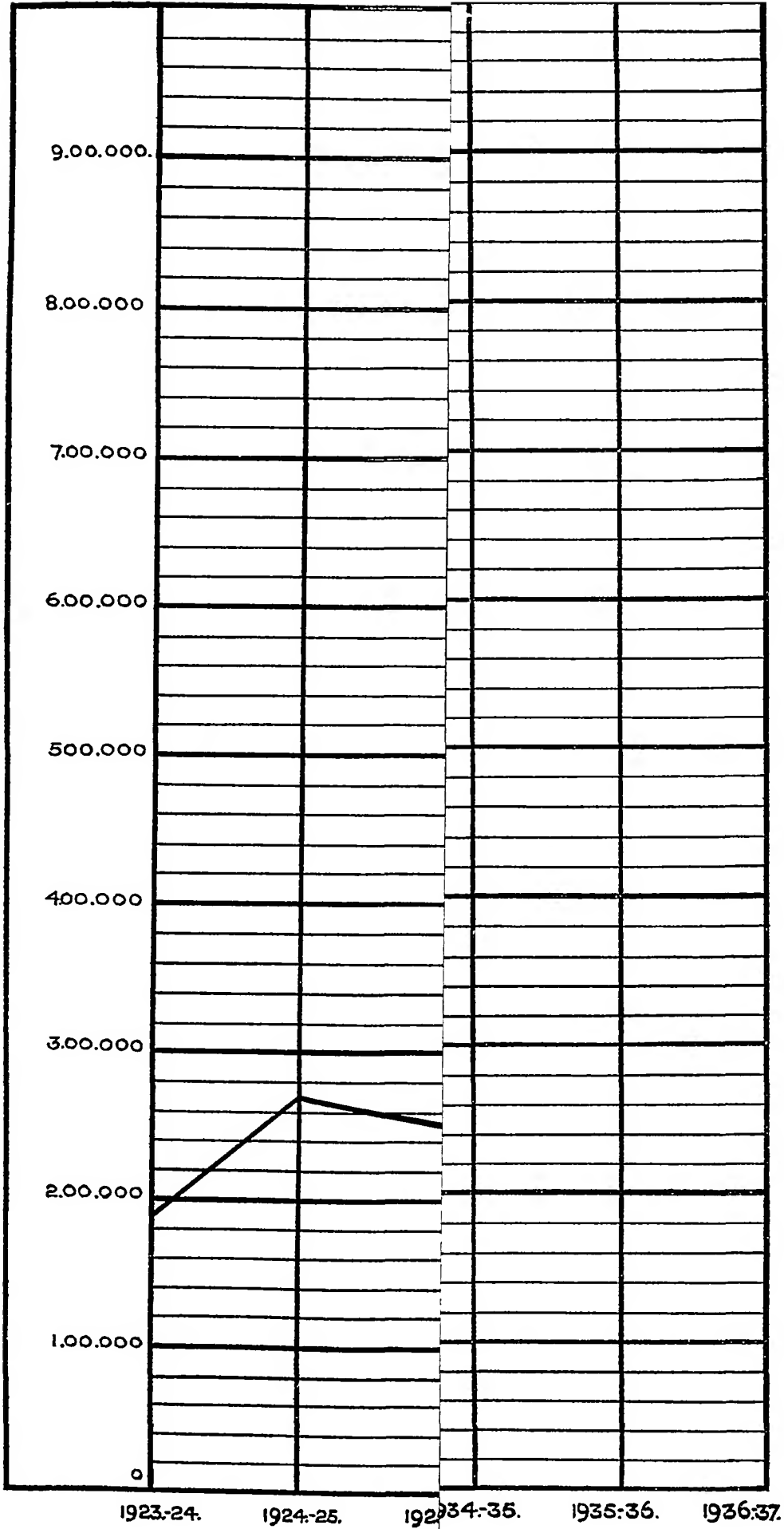
MAJOR OPERATIONS.



MINOR OPERATIONS.



RUPEES
10,00,000.



2. Education Department.

1. Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A., continued to be Director of Education throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Judicial Minister, Under the Director, there are one Inspector of Schools and four Deputy Inspectors.

Administration.

2. From very early times Hindu *poshals* and Mohamedan *maktabs* have been imparting vernacular education in the State. The earliest public institutions were in the Mallani district. It is not known when they were established, but they were attended by about a hundred boys in 1868. In 1869 the Government established an Anglo-Vernacular school and a Hindi *pathshala* in Jodhpur, the former being soon raised to a High School. In 1870 vernacular schools were opened at the head-quarters of nine districts. The Hewson Girls' School was opened in 1886, the Jaswant College in 1893, and the Rajput Schools were re-modelled in 1912. Instruction in all the State Schools has always been free and since 1902 grants-in-aid have been given to private schools. For the last ten years the Jodhpur Government has awarded studentships of Rs. 500/- each per annum in Medicine and Engineering tenable at colleges outside the State. Within the State itself scholarships and bursaries of the value of Rs. 6,760/- are granted every year.

Introductory.

The Drill and Hygiene Instructors visit all the schools to impart proper training. There is a departmental Sub-Assistant Surgeon who inspects the State institutions in the Jodhpur City and treats school children. In the district the teachers have begun to take a keen interest in Red Cross work.

3. The educational system of the State consists of three important branches, *viz.*, the College, the Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys and the Vernacular Schools for boys and girls. There are also institutions for the training of teachers, a technical school and a special school for the teaching of Sanskrit. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are of two classes, *viz.*, High Schools and Middle Schools; while the Vernacular Schools comprise Middle, Primary and Lower Primary Schools. Co-education for boys and girls is allowed in higher classes and in the college, as separate education for girls is not available, there being only one Anglo-Vernacular School for girls in Jodhpur which teaches upto the lower middle class.

Educational system.

4. In 1932-33 the number of educational institutions for boys was 146 and for girls 20, against 142 and 19 respectively in the preceding year. Of those for boys, 125 were State, 15 State-aided and 6 recognised, while of those for girls, 16 were State and 4 State-aided.

Number of educational institutions & scholars

The number of scholars in the State institutions was 10,962 boys and 1,242 girls; in the aided institutions 3,544 boys and 551 girls; and in recognised schools 508 boys and 179 girls: in all 15,014 boys and 1,972 girls against 15,548 boys and 1,983 girls in the preceding year. In the College there were 254 boys and 1 girl, High Schools 215 boys and 17 girls, Middle Schools 1,980 boys, Primary 2,253 boys and 71 girls, Lower Primary 9,934 boys and 1,660 girls, Oriental 268 boys and 209 girls, Technical 31 boys and in Teachers' Training Schools 38 men and 14 women.

During the year 24 out of 34 passed the B. A. Examination; 21 out of 35 the Intermediate; 133 out of 169 High School, 247 out of 332 Marwar Middle (Anglo-Vernacular) and 64 out of 105 Marwar Vernacular Final Examination.

(A) Anglo-Vernacular Education.

(a) Teachers' Training
institute.

5. Formerly selected graduate and under-graduate teachers were sent out to Benares and Ajmer for training. In 1931 the Teachers' Training Institute was established in Jodhpur for training English teachers locally. The main feature of the work is a combination of assignments and lectures by the officer-in-charge and the pupil teachers themselves. Six pupil teachers were under training in the year under report, of whom all passed in theory, 5 passed in practice and one was given a provisional pass.

(b) Jaswant College.

6. The Jaswant College is affiliated to the Agra University for the B. A. degree examination in English, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Philosophy and Economics. For the Intermediate Examination in Arts, Science and Commerce, the College is recognised by the Rajputana Board of High School and Intermediate Examination.

Strength and results:—The number of students decreased from 282 in 1931-32 to 255, of whom one was a girl student, the decrease being mainly due to the restriction of numbers in the Intermediate classes. Of the 34 students sent up for the B. A. degree 7 were placed in the second division and 17 in the third, the percentage of passes being 70. Of the 35 candidates sent up for Intermediate Arts examination, 2 were placed in the first division, 4 in the second and 15 in the third, the percentage of passes being 60. Of the 21 candidates sent up for Inter-Science examination, 1 was placed in the first division, 3 in the second and 7 in the third, the percentage of passes being 52. Out of 20 candidates sent up for Inter-Commerce examination, 7 were placed in the second division and 8 in the third, the percentage of passes being 75.

Medical Examination:—The Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the department examined the students, illness being treated at the Windham Hospital and the dispensary attached to the College.

Games:—Games were played with the usual vigour during the year. In the Rajputana Inter-College tournament, the College won the football and the sports cups, and were runners-up in the tennis and hockey competitions.

Debates and social life:—Both the B. A. and Intermediate classes had their separate literary societies. They had an essay competition. The College held the annual excursion at Bijolai in August 1932, and a social gathering on the College premises in January 1933.

Technical classes attached to the College:—These are special evening classes for apprentices. The expenditure is charged to the Education budget but the institution is under the control of the Deputy Loco Superintendent, Jodhpur Railway. The course of studies is on the lines of the Benares Engineering College.

(c) State High Schools.

(1) Darbar High School.

7. This School is open to all communities without any restriction. It became a centre for the High School Examination during the year.

Strength and results:—There were 492 students (including 8 girls) on the roll at the beginning of the session against 490 last year. Out of 60 boys sent up for the High School examination 51 passed, of whom 2 were placed in the first division, 1 receiving distinction in Mathematics. In the Marwar Middle Examination, out of 85 sent up 60 passed, of whom 2 were placed in the first division, 9 in the second, and 1 obtained distinction in Sanskrit.

Games and other activities:—Games and sports received regular attention. Fortnightly literary meetings were held. The school won the shield for the elocutionary contest organised by the Marwar Teachers' Association. The teachers and boys staged "Ranbanka Rathore", a historical drama. Books worth Rs. 520/- were added to the library. The introduction of compulsory refreshment for all the classes III—VII and the presence of a departmental doctor improved the health of the boys.

Business class:—This is attached to the Darbar High School for teaching Type-writing and Shorthand after the usual office hours. 41 candidates were on the roll in the typewriting class at the beginning of the session but only 26 remained at the end of the session. 23 appeared at the examination, of whom 15 came out successful. The Shorthand theory class had 23 students on the roll at the beginning of the year, but only 11 remained at the time of the examination, of which 7 succeeded in passing. In the Shorthand speed class, out of 9 only 5 were left at the time of the examination, at which 2 came out successful.

8. This is a residential school meant for Rajputs only. No tuition fees are charged. The nobles live in a separate house called the Powlett House and have to pay all their expenses. For other Rajputs there is a scale of boarding fees according to their income, but no such fees are charged for incomes of less than Rs. 500/- a year.

(2) Rajput Schools
Chopasni.

Strength and results:—The number of students rose from 609 of the preceding year to 635. Out of 16 boys sent up for the High School Examination 11 passed. Out of 26 boys sent up for the Marwar Middle Examination 24 passed.

Games and other activities:—In addition to the ordinary school games, debates, First-Aid lectures, Red Cross work, dramatic performances, riding, gymnastics, gardening, photography, and carpentry provided hobbies and outside activities for the boys. The cadet corps and the band showed progress. Agriculture, drawing, practical geographical work and various kinds of handwork in the lower classes were specially attended to.

9. The number of boys on the roll of this school decreased from 734 of the preceding year to 647. In the High School examination 26 out of 36 passed, while in the Marwar Middle examination 50 out of 75 passed. In the elocution competition conducted by the Marwar Teachers' Association, the school won the first prize in the High School Competition. All the boys were medically examined. The school building was extended by the addition of two rooms. A school magazine was started.

(d) Aided High Schools.

(1) Sri Sumer Pushkar
High School.

10. In this school the number on the roll was 432 against 447 of the last year. 22 out of 26 sent up passed the High School Examination. In the Marwar Middle Examination 30 out of 41 passed. Medical inspection was regularly carried out. A gymnasium was opened by Sri Bada Maharaj Kunwar Sahib in April 1933.

(2) Sir Pratap High
School.

11. The number on the roll of this school was 493 against 425 in the preceding year. 23 out of 28 passed the High School examination, and 48 out of 55 passed the Marwar Middle examination. Medical inspection of the boys was carried out.

(3) Sardar High School.

(e) State Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

12. The number of Middle Schools was four as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Muslim school, Jodhpur, and Middle Schools at Barmer, Sojat and Sambhar. The number on the roll in these schools was 663 against 613 of the last year. 21 out of 27 passed the Marwar Middle examination. The Muslim school provides education upto VII class only.

(f) State-aided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

13. The number of State-aided Middle Schools in Jodhpur was three as in the preceding year, *viz.*, Sri Umed School, the Maheshwari Anglo-Vernacular and Commercial School and Sri Sumer School. The number on the roll in these schools was 633 against 535 in the preceding year. In the Sumer School (of the Malies,) agriculture was compulsory upto the VI class. In the Umed School the carpentry class was attended by 8 boys. 27 boys out of 39 passed the Marwar Middle examination. The Maheshwari school sent up no student as it taught upto VII class only. All these schools took active part in Red Cross work.

(B) Vernacular Education.

(1) Teachers' Training School.

14. This school is meant for training teachers for the Vernacular Schools. The complete course for the theory and practice of teaching is for one year. 30 out of 32 pupil teachers passed the examination. With a view to giving more detailed training, Scouting and Agriculture were made alternative subjects. 6 pupil teachers visited some of the towns in the State in connection with Red Cross propaganda.

The Middle School attached to the Teachers' Training School as a practising school had 204 boys on the roll, against 171 of the last year. 5 out of 11 candidates passed the Marwar Vernacular Middle examination. The first 15 minutes were daily devoted to hygiene work, which together with medical inspection improved the health of the boys.

(2) Sanskrit Pathshala.

15. This institution prepares candidates for the Benares and Calcutta Sanskrit examinations. The number on the roll was 35 against 38 in the preceding year. 20 out of 26 scholars passed the different examinations.

(3) Middle Schools in the districts.

16. There were 18 Middle Schools in the districts against 19 of the last year, the one at Ladnun having been closed. They were at Balotra, Bali, Bilara, Bhinmal, Didwana, Jetaran, Khinwandi, Pali, Phalodi, Makrana, Merta, Nagaur, Nawa, Jalore, Sadri, Santhore, Sewari and Takhatgarh. The number on the roll in these schools was 3,187 against 3,015 in 1931-32, the highest (242) being in the Phalodi school and the lowest (130) in the Nawa school. 63 out of 96 passed the Middle examination. None passed from the Santhore school. Junior Red Cross work became popular and every school had its troop of scouts and cubs.

(4) State Primary Schools.

17. The number of Primary Schools was 16 as in the preceding year, the one at Narlai being reduced in standard and that at Bera being raised to primary standard. The schools were at Rajmahal in Jodhpur, Siwana, Kuchera, Parbatsar, Merta Road, Marwar Junction, Maroth, Mundwa, Pachpadra, Desuri, Sumerpur, Mathania, Kotwali (Jodhpur), Thanwla, Degana and Bera. The number on the roll in these schools was 1,939 against 1,882 in the preceding year.

(5) Aided Primary Schools.

18. There were two aided schools at Malar in Phalodi district and Bhadraran in Jalore district as in the last year, with 90 and 47 respectively on the roll, against 82 and 55 respectively in the preceding year.

19. At the beginning of the session there were 75 schools. Of these, one was closed under the revised regulations for schools in jagir areas; the school at Bera was raised to primary standard, while that at Narlai was reduced to lower primary standard; and three new schools were opened during the year, thus leaving 77 schools at the close of the session. These schools had 4,235 on the roll against 4,337 in the preceding year.

(6) State Lower Primary Schools.

20. The only aided schools were the depressed classes school in Jodhpur and the school at Indroka in the Jodhpur district. Neither of these had an actual attendance of over 30.

(7) Aided Lower Primary Schools.

21. The Vedic Pathshala in Jodhpur prepares boys for the Benares and Calcutta Sanskrit examinations. It had 25 boys on the roll as in 1931-32.

(8) Oriental Aided Institutions.

The Hanfia and Faiz Mohammadi *Madarsas* in Jodhpur teach Arabic and Urdu. The two together had 190 boys and girls.

(C) Education of Girls.

22. The Government is making great efforts to advance the education of girls, but one of the principal obstacles in the way of expansion lies in the difficulty of securing qualified teachers. With a view to overcoming this difficulty the Female Teachers' Training School was opened in 1930-31. This institution is in charge of a Lady Principal assisted by 2 teachers. 14 stipends of the value of Rs. 10 each are sanctioned for this school. At the commencement of the year there were 14 students on the roll and 11 at the close of the year, the others having left or received appointments. Special attention was paid to sewing, handwork, cooking, music, drawing, Red Cross work and other work of a practical nature.

(1) Female Teachers' Training School.

23. The Rajmahal school is a practising school attached to the training institution and had on its roll 100 girls against 142 in 1931-32.

(2) Rajmahal Primary School.

24. The number of pupils rose from 268 of the preceding year to 270. 6 girls appeared at the Anglo-Vernacular Middle examination and all secured the second division pass. The prizes were given away by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, who made a donation of Rs. 500/- as an appreciation of the work done in the Girls' schools. At the Teachers' Association Exhibition the school won prizes for sewing and needle work. Basket-ball and Badminton were played by some of the mistresses and girls.

(3) Hewson Girls' School.

25. There were four Lower Primary branch schools in Jodhpur as in the last year. Of these, Jalori Gate, Fatehpur and Chandpur schools were Hindi schools while the one at Bamba was an Urdu school. The number on the roll decreased from 488 of the preceding year to 442. The work of the Chandpur school being unsatisfactory, it was closed.

(4) Branch Schools.

26. There were nine schools in the districts at Sojat, Pali, Balotra, Nawa, Nagour, Mundwa, Barmer, Didwana and Bilara, the last one being opened during the year. The number on the roll in these schools was 366 against 399 in 1931-32.

(5) Lower Primary Schools in the districts.

(6) Aided Girls Schools.

27. There were 5 aided girls' schools in Jodhpur city against 3 in the preceding year. The Umed, Sumer and Maheshwari Kanya Pathshala had 67, 113 and 79 girls on the roll, against 80, 144 and 75 respectively in the preceding year. The newly-aided girls' schools, viz., the Oswal and the Jain Girls' schools, had 175 and 119 girls respectively on the roll during the year. Raj Dulari Girls' School, Sambhar, and the Ladnun Girls' School had on the roll 44 and 23 girls against 90 and 46 respectively in the preceding year.

Scouting.

28. The Scout movement was introduced in the schools of the State in 1924. The State Scout Association is affiliated to the Indian Boy Scout Association and His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur is the Chief Scout of the State and Sri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib, Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, is the Chief Cub of the State. There are 788 Scouts, 498 Cubs, 80 Rovers and 99 Scout Officers in 40 troops, 30 packs and 7 crews. The annual Rally of the Scouts was held at Jodhpur from 24th to 27th February, 1933 when 641 Scouts and Scouters took part. The competition for Col. Windham First-Aid Cup was also held, and "A" team of the Jaswant College Crew won it. The annual Cub Rally was held on 21st March, 1933 when Sri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib, the State Chief Cub, graced the occasion and awarded 3 cups for competition. In May 1933, about 60 Scouts went into camp at Udeypur; about a dozen went to Jaipur on bicycles and some College Rovers and Scout Masters went to Kashmir. Scouts and Scouters from several troops worked in connection with Red Cross propaganda in the mofussil at Mathania, Pali, Sojat, Desuri and Nagour and for public social service work at Mandore and Kaga fairs and also at the Holi fair.

Marwar Schools Athletic Association, Jodhpur.

29. This Association has grown out of the Schools' Football League started in 1923. It held inter-school competitions in football, volleyball and sports. Last year the State gave a grant-in-aid of Rs. 650/-

Marwar Teachers' Association, Jodhpur.

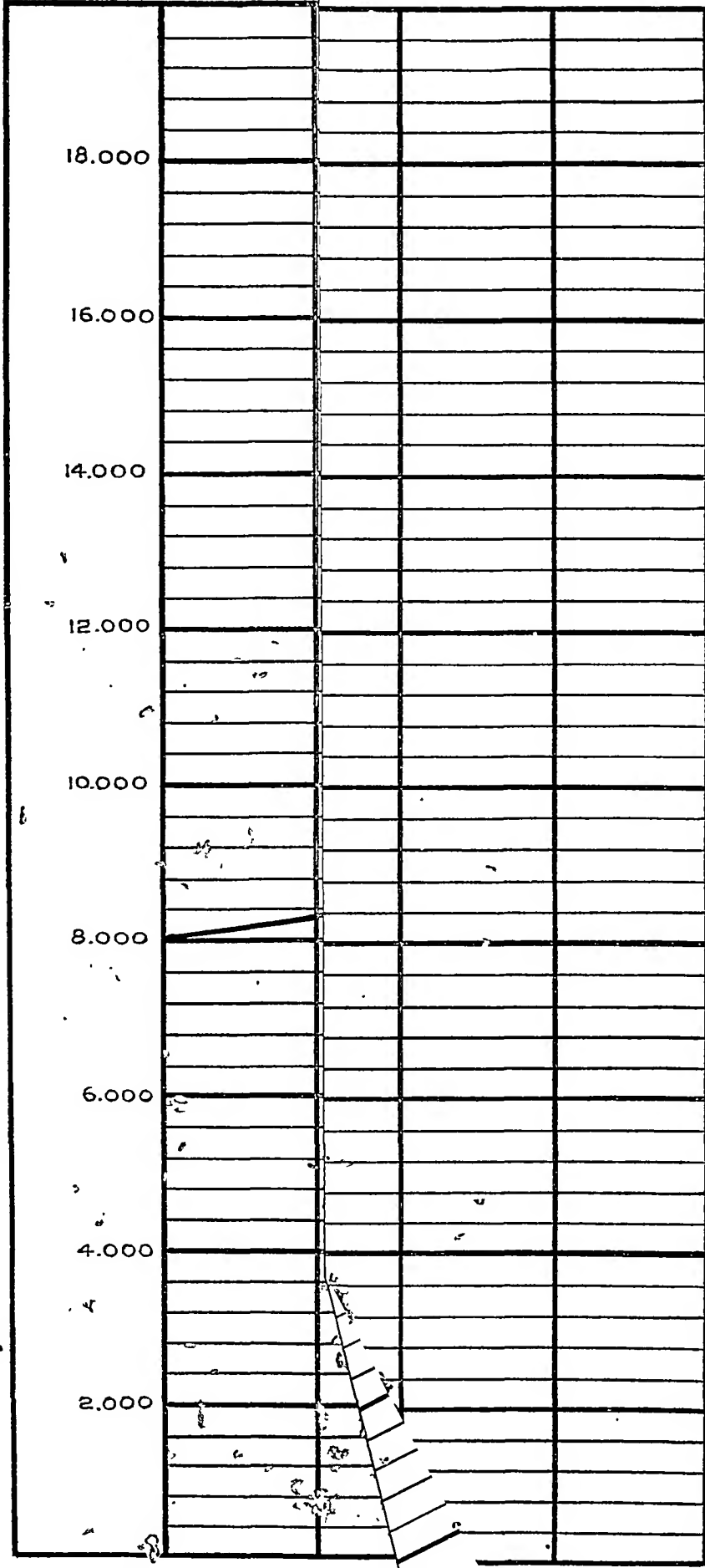
30. This Association aims at the improvement of the methods of teaching and organisation employed by teachers in the State. These aims are sought to be attained by means of model lessons, lectures and conferences. The annual educational exhibition, elocution competition and football, volleyball and sports tournaments are noteworthy features of the work of the Association. It has its own magazine, "The Marwar Shikshak" and has 170 members.

Expenditure on Education.

31. The expenditure on education was Rs. 6,36,269/- against 5,96,368/- in the preceding year as detailed below :—

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	67,564	68,302
Anglo-Vernacular Education	1,25,303	1,30,150
Vernacular Education	1,96,904	2,16,957
Female Education	38,245	45,034
Grants-in-aid	56,879	63,418
Rajput Schools	1,08,473	1,12,013
Mirpur Khas School .. .. .	....	389
Total	5,93,368	6,36,269

STUDENTS.
20.000



3. Municipalities.

A Municipal Committee was first established in the Jodhpur City in 1884, the members all being nominated by the Darbar. In 1908-09 the Pali Municipality was constituted. Since then 8 other municipalities have been established, the total number at present being 10, viz., Jodhpur, Pali, Balotra, Phalodi, Didwana, Nagour, Jalore, Barmer, Bhinmal and Ladnun. The last two, viz., Bhinmal and Ladnun, were established in the year under report. All of them except Barmer, have a majority of non-official members on the Board, who are nominated by Government out of panels recommended by the principal communities.

Introduction.

Jodhpur Municipality :—Population 94,736.

2. The Board consisted of 17 members, excluding the President, as in the preceding year. 12 out of 17 were representatives of the various communities and the rest were ex-officio members. The sub-committees appointed this year were the same as in previous years, viz., the Building, Finance, Encroachment, and Sanitation sub-committees.

Constitution.

In cases of construction, the orders of the Building and Encroachment Sub-Committees are appealable to the Municipal Board. Appeals against the orders of the Board lie to the Mehkma Khas.

3. The Board met 34 times, but for want of a quorum three meetings were adjourned. The Board decided 181 cases out of 393, including the arrears of 137 of the last year. 60 cases were remanded to the various sub-committees, leaving a balance of 152 cases at the close of the year.

Board Meetings and Cases.

The number of pending cases at the end of September 1932 was 507, and 1,527 cases were instituted during the year. Out of the total of 2,034 cases, 1281 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 753 cases pending at the close of the year. Out of these, the Secretary decided 411 cases while the others were decided by the various sub-committees.

4. There were 261 hackney carriage licenses controlled by the Municipality against 248 of the last year. Of these, 6 were first class, 86 second class, 111 third class and 58 fourth class.

Hackney Carriages.

5. The number of road-lights increased from 801 to 878 during this year. The increase is due to the fact that 59 lamps were installed in the newly-developed residential area and 18 inside the city. With a view to afford greater facility for the supply of water to the public, 5 new stands were provided at important places.

Road Lighting & Water Supply.

6. The existing system of burying the street sweepings in deserted stone quarries continued.

Conservancy.

7. The number of deaths during the year under report was 2,097 as against 2,685 in the previous year.

Vital Statistics.

8. The receipts were Rs. 16,152 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,64,591 against Rs. 20,400 and Rs. 1,99,200 respectively in the preceding year. Nearly the whole of the expenditure was thus met by a grant from the State.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Establishment.

9. The Chief Executive Officer is the Secretary of the Municipal Board, the Health Officer assisted by trained Inspectors being in charge of the sanitation of the city. B. Mehtab Naram, who was sent for training to the L. P. H. class at Lucknow, passed his examinations successfully, and was appointed as Assistant Health Officer from May 6, 1933 under Dr. Niranjan Nath, the Health Officer.

District Municipalities

10. There are the following 9 municipalities in the districts, whose chief functions are to look after sanitation, lighting, and construction of buildings. In cases of construction appeals against the orders of the Municipal Board lie to the Mehkma Khas.

Pali Municipality:—Established-1908. Population-10,974.

Constitution.

11. The Board consisted of 20 members (excluding the president) as in the last year, of whom 19 were non-official representative members. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary was an ex-officio member and the Hakim was President of the Board.

Municipal cases.

12. In the beginning of the year, there were 47 cases pending and 205 were newly-instituted during the year. Of the total of 252 cases, 200 cases were disposed of, leaving 52 cases at the close of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

13. The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,300 which includes a sum of Rs. 4,800 granted by the Government as grant-in-aid, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,589. The expenditure was thus almost entirely borne by the State.

Balotra Municipality:—Established-1915. Population 5,601.

Constitution.

14. The Board consisted of 8 non-official representative members, with the Judicial Superintendent, Balotra, as President of the Board and the Hakim of Pachpadra as Vice-President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon being an ex-officio member.

Receipts and Expenditure.

15. A terminal tax is levied on all imports at the rate of one pice per maund. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 8,468 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,748 against Rs. 3,788 and 2,511 respectively of the last year.

The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a sum of Rs. 39,971 at its credit at the close of the year. The work of constructing a road from the Railway Station to the town has been taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000/-.

Didwana Municipality:—Established 1920. Population 8,443.

Constitution

16. The Board consisted of 14 members, of whom 12 were representative non-officials, while the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in-charge of the dispensary and the Customs Daroga were ex-officio members, with the Hakim of the district as President of the Board.

Receipts and Expenditure.

17. The receipts for the year were Rs. 3,368 while the expenditure was Rs. 3,022. A terminal tax of pice six per maund is levied on all imports with the exception of stone, cement, *khaddi*, lime, coal and ashes. The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a balance of Rs. 14,322 at the close of the year.

18. There were 2 cases pending on 1st October 1932 and 62 were newly-instituted. Out of the total of 64 cases 53 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 cases. Municipal cases.

Phalodi Municipality:—Established 1915. Population 14,982.

19. The Board consisted of 12 representative non-official members with the Hakim as President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon as an ex-officio member. Constitution.

20. There were altogether 250 cases, out of which 89 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 161 cases. Institutions and Disposals.

21. During the year the income was Rs. 8,630 while the expenditure was Rs. 6,146. The Municipality had a sum of Rs. 54,430 at its credit at the close of the year. The proposal to utilise a sum of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of a town hall at Phalodi, which will also contain a Public Library and a free reading room, is still under consideration. Receipts and Expenditure.

Jalore Municipality:—Established 1st May, 1932. Population 7,114.

22. The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,493 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,911. The deficit was made good by a grant from the State. The only source of income is a terminal tax of pies six per maund levied on all goods booked to Jalore by Railway except stone; timber is also exempted as a special case for 5 years. Receipts and Expenditure.

23. The Hakim was the President of the Board and Executive Officer of the Municipality. The Board consisted of 11 non-official representative members besides the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in-charge of the dispensary, who was an ex-officio member. Constitution.

Barmer Municipality:—Established July 1, 1932. Population 9,240.

24. The Municipal Board as desired by the residents of the town consists entirely of official members. The number of the members of the Board was increased from 4 to 5 by the appointment of the Customs Daroga. Constitution.

25. A terminal tax is levied on all imports and exports of goods at varying rates, goods in transit being exempted. The total income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,957 while the expenditure was Rs. 2,239. Receipts and Expenditure.

Nagour Municipality:—Established 1913. Population 13,837.

26. The Board consisted of 13 non-official representative members with the Hakim as President. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon was appointed as ex-officio member in this year. Constitution.

27. There were 24 cases pending at the end of last year and 163 cases were instituted during the year, while the disposals were 159 cases, leaving a balance of 28 cases at the close of the year. The institutions and disposals during the last year were 113 and 128 respectively. Municipal cases.

28. The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,208 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,553. The deficit was made good by drawing on the balance at the credit of the Municipality, which at the close of the year stood at Rs. 3,155. Receipts and Expenditure.

Bhinmal Municipality:—Established in 1932-33. Population 6,082.

29. The Board consisted of 8 members, of whom 7 were non-official members, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon being the Vice President and Executive Officer and the Hakim of Jaswantpura the President. Constitution.

A terminal tax of pies six per maund was levied on all imports by rail, building stone with the exception of marble being exempted for a period of 5 years.

Receipts and expenditure.

30. The receipts were Rs. 1,144 while the expenditure was Rs. 339.

Ladnun Thikana Municipality.-Established in 1933. Population 13,275.

This is the first Municipality to be established in the Jagir area.

31. The Board consisted of 22 non-official members with the Thakur of Ladnun as President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Secretary and Health Officer.

A terminal tax of 6 pies per maund was imposed on all imports excepting stone and lime.

The Municipality started work from 1st July, 1933. The income and expenditure from July to September were Rs. 897 and Rs. 561 respectively.

Sanitary arrangements in other towns

32. There are arrangements for sanitation in the towns of Sojat, Merta and Bali, funds being provided almost entirely by the Jodhpur Government, but no regular municipalities have been constituted there yet.

(4) Agriculture and Grass Farms Department.

1. Kunwar Amar Singh held the post of the Director throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Revenue Minister. Administration.

The Agricultural Department was organised in 1930-31. In October 1932 the Grass Farms Department was amalgamated with the Agricultural Department and placed in charge of Kanwar Amar Singh, the services of Rai Sahib Nand Kishore Sharma, former Director of Agriculture, being retained until the end of the year as Agricultural Advisor. By the close of the year the State Dairy was also put under the control of the Director of Agriculture and Grass Farms.

2. In the direction of agricultural research, the activities of the department are at present confined to the experimental farm at Mandore. The farm is typical of a large tract of Marwar, being comprised of the various kinds of soil commonly found in Marwar. The area of the farm is 204.36 acres. The farm has three wells worked with an improved type of iron Persian wheel, residential quarters for the Farm Officer and labourers and requisite farm buildings. Shri Umed Agricultural Farm.

An area of 26 acres is enclosed by pucca walls and is reserved for experiments, vegetables and other valuable crops. 137.66 acres are available for dry and wet cultivation.

English and Indian vegetables were grown in about 7 acres in order to popularise vegetable seeds of good quality. The farm supplies vegetables required for the Palace, State Hotel and a large number of local residents.

Experiments were made with different varieties of cotton, of which Hasi No. 2 gave the best results. Ground-nut, Spanish pea-nuts and Akola 10 were tried on a dry farming basis. Sugarcane of the well-known Coimbatore type was cultivated in two different plots and attained excellent growth. Tobacco of the Indore variety was also tried. Of the different kinds of wheat sown, No. 8 A gave a maximum yield with a minimum supply of water.

3. Agricultural implements and seeds were exhibited at the cattle fairs of Parbatsar and Tilwara in order to create an interest in modern methods of farming and the activities of the department. Agricultural demonstrations.

4. Five seed depots have been established in the *sub-montane* tracts of the State from which approved seed is issued to cultivators by way of *tacavi* on the *Sawai-badi* system. Seed stores.

The total quantity of seed distributed during the year was 4,206 maunds against 3,488 maunds in the previous year.

The seed-stores serve the double purpose of promulgating better seed and saving the cultivators from the clutches of money-lenders who charge a heavy rate of interest.

5. There are 17 grass preserves, each under a Hawaldar assisted by chowkidars. The total area of the *jors* continued to be 15,113 acres. Grass Farms.

The receipt and issues of grass were as under:—

							MAUNDS.
Opening balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,65,497
Produced during the year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,929
Total ..							3,85,426
Sold to State departments ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,231
Local sale ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,061
Wastage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,991
Total ..							88,283
Closing balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,97,143

The total expenditure on Grass Farms was Rs. 56,405 against Rs. 72,385 in the previous year. The net savings of the department were Rs. 20,884 against Rs. 18,575 in the previous year.

As a result of economic working the price of grass was reduced from Rs. 1/1/- per maund to Re. 1/- per maund with effect from October 1, 1933.

State Dairy.

6. The State Dairy was placed under the control of the Director of Agriculture with effect from June, 1933.

The Dairy at the close of the year had 82 cattle. Butter, cream and milk are supplied to regular customers by motor service.

The Dairy is commercially not a profitable concern at present but steps are being taken to re-organise it on economic lines.

Expenditure and Receipts.

7. The following statement shows the combined expenditure and receipts of the three departments:—

H e a d s .						Expenditure.	Receipts.
1. Direction and Research ..	..	..	..	..	..	21,076	794
2. Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	11,408	2,562
3. Grass Farms ..	..	..	..	..	..	69,507	90,391
4. Dairy ..	..	..	..	..	..	15,137	8,458
Total ..						1,17,128	1,02,205

5. Devasthan Dharampura Department.

Rao Badanmal continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year. The Department remained under the control of the Revenue Minister up to May 10th, 1933 when it was transferred to the control of the Home Minister. Administration.

2. The following 5 institutions were under the management of the Department:— Institutions

- (1) Sri Jarechiji Anath Ashram.
- (2) Sri Jarechiji Raj Vilas (Jaswant Sarai.)
- (3) Edward Relief Fund.
- (4) Dharampura (Charities.)
- (5) Devasthan (Temples.)

3. The Anath Ashram is situated outside the Jalori Gate, Jodhpur, in healthy surroundings and is open to poor and destitute persons of both sexes. Anath Ashram.

The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 42 and at the end 29.

The expenditure was Rs. 3,582/- against Rs. 3,901/- in the preceding year.

4. The Jaswant Sarai is close to the Jodhpur Railway station. It consists of two blocks; one of 45 rooms all fitted with electric lights. They are reserved for occupation free of cost by visitors for a period of 3 days. Water is available free of charge. The six rooms on the first floor are well-furnished with electric lights and fans, and latrines and bath-rooms have been added during the year. These rooms are available on payment of a moderate rent. The other block has in all 140 houses and shops which are let out on rent. Jaswant Sarai.

The rental collections amounted to Rs. 13,556 against Rs. 13,501 in the preceding year. The expenditure on the Sarai was Rs. 3,407 as compared with Rs. 3,559 in preceding year.

5. The number of recipients of relief rose from 561 at the beginning of the year to 658 at the end. The expenditure was Rs. 27,902 against Rs. 23,130 in the last year. The recipients are helpless widows and others who cannot earn their living either on account of physical infirmity or old age. Edward Relief Fund.

6. Under this head, monthly charity is given to poor and destitute persons. 292 persons were in receipt of these charities at the beginning of the year and 231 at the end. The decrease is due to the transfer to the Edward Relief Fund of certain recipients. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 12,041 against Rs. 14,108 in the previous year. Dharampura.

7. Grants to *Gaushalas*, *pias* (drinking water booths) *aushadhalayas* and the cost of grain spent on doles and feeding ants and pigeons came to Rs. 15,430 against Rs. 13,452 in the previous year.

8. In addition to the principle State temples; namely, Rasik Beharji, Murli Manoharji, Raj Ranchhodji and Chawanda Mataji, which are under the direct management of the department, 384 temples against 386 in the previous year received grants-in-aid from the State. The total expenditure on temples and religious ceremonies was Rs. 9,814 and Rs. 2,473 against Rs. 7,895 and Rs. 8,449 respectively in the preceding year. Devasthan.

6. Jodhpur Walter Krit Hitkarini Sabha.

1. The Jodhpur Walter Krit Hitkarini Sabha is a branch of the All-Rajputana Sabha established in 1888 under the presidentship of Col. Walter, the then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The local committee of the Sabha now consists of the following Sardars under the control of the Home Minister, Government of Jodhpur:—

1. Rao Bahadur Thakur Fateh Singhji of Asop
2. Thakur Govind Singhji of Raipur.
3. Thakur Madho Singhji of Jasol.
4. Thakur Ranjeet Singhji of Pal.
5. Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Sujan Singhji.
6. Thakur Hem Singhji.

2. The object of the Sabha is to promote the social advancement of the higher classes of Rajputs and Charans by regulating the expenses at marriages and funeral ceremonies, prescribing the minimum age for marriage, etc. Contraventions of the rules of the Sabha are dealt with by the local committee, and are punishable by fines subject to appeal to the Mehkma Khas.

The net proceeds of these fines are utilised for the benefit of jagirdars under the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act.

3. During the year, 419 marriages were reported in all, 398 among Rajputs and 21 among Charans, against 821 among Rajputs and 32 among Charans in the preceding year.

The following statement shows cases of breach of rules of the Sabha during the year:—

Particulars.	Opening balance.	Institutions	TOTAL.	Disposals	Closing balance.	Remarks.
1. Against age limit ..	2	11	13	8	5	
2. Against scale of expenses ..	3	8	11	11	..	
3. Against <i>Tyag</i> Rules ..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Against <i>Tika</i> Rules ..	..	1	1	..	1	
5. Second marriage during lifetime of first wife ..	5	10	15	15	..	
6. Taking more men in <i>Barot</i> than the prescribed number ..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Giving up betrothal and marrying another ..	..	3	3	2	1	
8. Performing <i>Mosars</i> (death-feast) against order ..	..	5	5	5	..	
9. Miscellaneous ..	..	11	16	14	2	
Total ..	15	49	61	55	9	

12 appeals against the orders of the Sabha were preferred to the Mehkma Khas and 2 were disposed of. The number of successful appeals was 2.

4. Recovery of fines amounted to Rs. 8,781 and expenditure Rs. 2,083 against Rs. 6,747 and Rs. 2,219 respectively in the preceding year.

5. There was no meeting of the general Committee of the Sabha at Ajmer during the year.

7. Archaeological Department.

Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu was in charge of the Department throughout the year, the Department being under the control of Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji, Judicial Minister. Administration

2. A museum on a small scale for the exhibition of examples of local industries was started in the year 1909-10; certain coins and an inscription were added in 1914-15. Later on, under the orders of the Government of India the Museum was registered, becoming thereby entitled to receive Government publications on Archaeology, Epigraphy, *etc.* Introduction.

In 1916-17 it was named the Sardar Museum in memory of His Late Highness Maharaja Shri Sardar Singhji Sahib, and the nucleus of the library attached to it was called the Summair Public Library with the kind permission of His Late Highness Maharaja Shri Summair Singhji Sahib.

The Archaeological Department was established in the year 1926-27 with a view to ensuring the protection of structures of archaeological interest. The Historical Department, the Sanskrit Library known as Pushtak Prakash, and the compilation of the calendar called Chandu Panchang then became part of this Department.

No new buildings were added to the list of protected monuments during the year, the number already on the list being 14. The 'Ab Hawa Ka Mahal' and a fallen "Bara Dari" at Nagour fort were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,472. Archaeological Section
(i) Buildings.

3. Two square coins, one of silver and the other of copper, found at Kharchi, as well as 1 copper coin obtained from Saran and twenty-one silver coins discovered at Sambhar were added to the Museum collection. Some 84 coins found buried in the ground at village Moda were purchased for Rs. 9 for the Museum. (ii) Treasure Trove.

4. Twenty-one copper plates received from the Tribute Department were examined and deciphered. Copies of three inscriptions were prepared during the year. Inscriptions and copper plates.

5. The number of exhibits in the general register of the Museum at the close of the year under report was 1,751, which were classified in 23 different sections. *e.g.*, ivory work, stone work, metal work, pottery, coins, sculpture, *etc.* The number includes 141 exhibits added to the Museum collection during the year. Sardar Museum
(i) Exhibits.

6. 38,417 persons visited the Museum against 34,383 during the preceding year, giving an average of 140 per day against 135 in the preceding year. (ii) Visitors.

7. Historical sketches of the following rulers of Marwar were prepared and published:— Historical Section.

1. Rao Chundaji.
2. Maharaja Ram Singhji.
3. Maharaja Bhim Singhji.

By the close of the year under report the history of the ruling dynasty of Jodhpur from the beginning (i. e., from the migration of Rao Sihaji to Marwar) to Maharaja Bhim Singhji (i. e. up to Vikram Samvat 1860-A. D. 1803) in Hindi was placed in the form of sketches before scholars for criticism.

In addition to the above the following articles were published during the year:-

1. Kiradu Inscription of the time of Chalukya Bhim Deva II and his feudatory Chauhana Madana Brahma Deva dated Vikram Samvat 1235.
2. Jalore inscription of the time of Paramar Visal, dated 1174.
3. Rao Chandrasen, a forgotten hero of Rajputana.
4. Maharaja Ajit Singhji of Marwar.
5. The conquest of Baroda by Maharaja Abhey Singhji of Marwar.

The history of Rashtrakutas (Rathors) from the beginning to the migration of Rao Siha to Marwar (8vo pages 154, price Rs. 2) in English was also published during the year.

37 copies of the Khyats of different villages were supplied to applicants.

Pushtal. Prakash (Manuscript Library)

8. During the year under report one copy of Raj Vidya, a local publication received from His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, was added to the collection.

Out of the Sanskrit Manuscripts 1,100 were catalogued, the total of catalogued manuscripts being thus brought to 2,100.

Chandu Panchang.

9. A royalty of Rs. 200 together with Rs. 70 received from the sale of 1000 copies of Panchang of Vikram Samvat 1990 was collected during the year.

10. The Panchang of Vikram Samvat 1991, after revision, was sent to Messrs. Khem Raj Shri Kishen Dass, Proprietors of the Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press, Bombay, for publication.

The Summar Public Library and Free Reading Room.
(i) Library.

11. The use of the Library is free, but a small deposit is required for books taken out of the Library. At the beginning of the year, there were 344 depositors; 161 depositors joined during the year under report, while 94 withdrew, leaving 411 at the close of the year.

12. The number of books issued during the year was 10,278 against 7,284 in the preceding year.

13. The number of books added to the Library during the year was 787, raising the total from 9,356 to 10,143.

(ii) Reading Room.

14. A free Reading-room is maintained which is supplied with a variety of periodical journals.

CHAPTER V.

Administrative Departments.

1. Judicial Department.

Minister in-charge: Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji, M. A.,
LL. B. of Pokaran...

Chief Judge: Chief Court. Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram, M. A.

Puisne Judge No. 1. „ Mehta Ranjitmal, B. A., LL. B.

Puisne Judge No. 2. „ 1. Sah Noratanmal, B. A., LL. B. upto
31-1-1933.

2. Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas from
..1-2-33 to 9-5-33.

3. Lala Sukhdeo Narain, B. A., LL. B. from
2-7-33 to date.

1. The beginnings of a regular judicial system in the State go back as far as 1837, when the appointment of a British Political Agent at Jodhpur led to the establishment of an original Civil and Criminal Court in that year and a Court of Appeal 4 years later. But no appreciable advance occurred till the reign of Maharaja Shri Jaswant Singhji Sahib Bahadur. He established in 1882 a Board of Administration (called the Mehkma Khas), created fresh courts, introduced statutory laws, and brought the judicial powers of leading jagirdars into line with those of the State Courts after a proper definition and classification of these powers into appropriate grades.

Introduction.

In the first decade of the present century, the judicial machinery of the State consisted of 31 Darbar Courts and 45 Jagirdars' Courts. The Mehkma Khas was the highest Judicial Tribunal and exercised full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts and was practically the final court of appeal in both Civil and Criminal cases, its capital sentences and decisions in adoption and important jagir cases being alone subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

The next important step in the development of the judicial system was the establishment of the Chief Court in 1912, (consisting of 3 Judges), to which nearly all the powers of the Mehkma Khas were transferred, besides original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 10,000. The entire judicial system was re-organised at the same time; the State was divided into 4 circles with a Judicial Superintendent in charge of each circle; the powers of all the courts were properly defined, and rules regarding the examination and enrolment of vakils were introduced for the first time.

A further re-organisation of the Department was effected in 1924. The Chief Court was relieved of original work; the District and Sessions Courts took the place of the Foujdari and Civil Courts and the Court of Sardars; 2 Courts of Honorary Magistrates were established, and the Courts of the Naib Hakims were first created, these officers being invested with the powers of a third class Magistrate, and the power of trying monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 200.

Present Judicial System.

2. Since 1924, the jurisdiction of the Courts, both original and appellate, has been considerably modified. At the close of the year under report, there were the following courts exercising both Civil and Criminal jurisdiction:—

A. State Courts.

1. Chief Court	1.
2. District and Sessions Courts ..	3.
3. Judicial Superintendents' Courts ..	5 (including that of the Kotwal)
4. Hakims' Courts	22 (including that of the Joint Kotwal No. 1)
5. Naib Hakims' Courts	8 (including that of the Joint Kotwal No. 2)
6. Honorary Courts	2.

B. Jagirdars' Courts	I Class	28.
	II Class	15.
	III Class	10.

During the year, the Naib Hakim's Court at Desuri was abolished and a Naib Hakim was appointed at Barmer. Maharaj Shri Bijey Singhji was invested with 1st class Judicial Powers. The powers of the Thakur of Mithri (2nd class) were restored from 30th May, 1933. On the removal of the Judicial Officer appointed by the State from the Thikana, the Thakur of Ladnu was invested with 3rd class powers for a period of 2 years. The Judicial powers (3rd class) of the Thakur of Sathin were suspended from 6th October, 1933 on its being placed under Court of Wards management.

Jurisdiction of Courts.

3. *Chief Court*.—On the Criminal side, the Chief Court exercises original Jurisdiction in murder cases under section 302 M. P. C., and in such cases against Tazimi Sardars as are sent for trial to that court instead of to a special tribunal under the Tazimi Sardars Prosecution Act of 1924. Sentences of death or of imprisonment for life awarded by the Chief Court are subject to confirmation by Sri Darbar. Appeals against acquittals lie to the Chief Court.

On the original side, the Chief Court has power to try civil suits of the value of Rs. 10,000/- and over.

On the appellate side, the Chief Court hears appeals direct from the decrees of the Thikana Courts and the original decrees of the district courts. It also hears second appeals in a Division Bench from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents' Courts and in a Sing'le Bench from the decrees of the Hakims' courts.

Appeals against the original Judgments of the Chief Court lie to a Division Bench.

4. *District and Sessions Courts*.—Each of the 3 Courts has territorial jurisdiction over a group of hakumats and a division of the city of Jodhpur. The jurisdiction of Court No. 1 comprises the parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Shergarh,

Pachpadra, Siwana, Phalodi, Jodhpur and a part of the Jodhpur city outside the city walls, that of Court No. 2, the parganas of Jetaran, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Didwana, Nagour, Merta, Bilara, and another part of the city (within the walls); and that of Court No. 3, the parganas of Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Sanchoore, and the remaining part of the city (within the walls).

On the civil side these courts are empowered to try original suits of the value of over Rs. 4,000 and under Rs. 10,000 and to hear appeals from the Judicial Superintendents in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000. On the Criminal side, as Courts of Sessions, they have the power of awarding any sentence except that of death or imprisonment for life. Cases in which such punishments are considered necessary are submitted to the Chief Court. All appeals against convictions by Magistrates of all classes (except Jagirdars and Naib Hakims) lie to the Courts of Sessions.

5. *Judicial Superintendents' Courts.*—There is a Judicial Superintendent's Court for each of the 4 circles of Mallani (with head-quarters at Balotra), Sojat, Sambhar and Phalodi (with head-quarters at Jodhpur). The Mallani Circle comprises the parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Jaswantpura, Sanchoore, Pachpadra and Jalore; the Sojat Circle, those of Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jetaran; the Sambhar Circle, those of Sambhar, Merta, Nagour, Didwana and Parbatsar; and the Phalodi Circle, those of Phalodi, Siwana, Shergarh, Jodhpur and Bilara.

On the Civil side the Judicial Superintendents have original jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000, and hear appeals from the decrees of the Hakims and Naib Hakims. On the Criminal side they exercise the powers of magistrates of the first class, and the power of hearing appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

6. *Hakims' Courts.*—On the civil side the Hakims (including the Joint Kotwal No. 1) are empowered to try suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000. On the Criminal side, they are First Class Magistrates, but without any appellate powers.

7. *Naib Hakims' Courts.*—In those Hakumats in which there are Naib Hakims' Courts, the Naib Hakims try monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 200. But the Naib Hakim at the Kotwali, who is designated Joint Kotwal No. 2, is empowered to try suits of all kinds upto Rs. 200. On the Criminal side Naib Hakims are 3rd class Magistrates for the first 2 years of their service, and after this period they are invested with 2nd class powers if they are considered fit to exercise them.

8. *Honorary Courts.*—There are 2 Honorary Courts for the city of Jodhpur and suburbs; Court No. 1 for the area to the North of the Main Bazar road, and Court No. 2 for the area to the South. Four Honorary Magistrates preside over each court in turn for a period of 3 months each.

On the civil side they try monetary suits upto Rs. 100 and on the Criminal side they are third class Magistrates taking cognizance of offences coming under sections 171, 174, 277, 299, 323, 336, 341, 352, 374, 426, 447, 510, and 504 of the Marwar Penal Code. Recently, they have been invested with jurisdiction in cases of offences against the Marwar Motor Vehicles Act, section 26 of the Police Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

9. *Jagirdars' Courts*.—The Civil Powers of Thakurs are as follows:—

Thakurs with first class judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds up to the value of Rs. 1,000.

Thakurs with second class judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds up to the value of Rs. 500.

Thakurs with third class judicial powers may try civil suits of all kinds up to the value of Rs. 300.

In the case of suits of a value above these monetary limits, the Thakurs have powers to pass consent decrees up to any amount. In the case of contested suits of a value above these monetary limits, Thakurs, after taking the plaint and examining the parties, send up the file to the Chief Court. If the Chief Court thinks that the case is of too intricate a nature to be tried by the Thakur, it sends the case to the State court concerned for disposal; otherwise it returns the suit for disposal by the Thakur concerned.

The Criminal powers of the Jagirdars' Courts are lower than those of the corresponding magistrates of State Courts.

Thakurs with first class powers can award a punishment of imprisonment up to six months and of fine up to Rs. 300 or imprisonment up to three months in default of payment of the fine. Thakurs with second class judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment up to three months and of fine up to Rs. 150 or imprisonment up to six weeks in default of payment of the fine. Thakurs with third class judicial powers can award a punishment of imprisonment up to one month and of fine up to Rs. 100 or imprisonment up to one month in default of payment of the fine.

10. Above all these ordinary courts of law there is the Ijlas-i-Khas, or the Court of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur himself, who is the fountain-head of Justice.

All sentences of death and imprisonment for life passed by the Chief Court are subject to confirmation by His Highness; the procedure in such cases is that a Committee consisting of the Judicial Minister and one other minister goes through the file, hearing the Raj Advocate and the vakil for the convict. A report is then submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in-Council, and final orders are passed by His Highness, and in him is vested the prerogative of mercy. The Ijlas-i-Khas is also the Highest Court of Appeal in cases where the monetary value of suits exceeds Rs. 2,000, provided a certificate is granted by the Chief Court. If the appeal is admitted it is heard by a Council Sub-Committee appointed by His Highness. The Committee, after going through the file, and, if necessary, hearing the parties, submits a report to His Highness for final orders.

11. *Criminal appeals to His Highness.*—An appeal may be preferred to His Highness against an original order of conviction passed by the Chief Court or a special tribunal; it is also permissible against an original order of acquittal by the Chief Court or a special tribunal, if presented by the Police through Mehkma Khas. The number of criminal appeals decided by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was 10, and the number of civil appeals decided was 3 during the year under review.

12. The total number of original civil suits instituted during the year in all State Courts (excluding Thikana Courts) was 10,081, as against 14,364, in the previous year. The number of suits instituted during the latter year was exceptionally large owing mainly to the expiry during that year of the time limit within which suits could be instituted under the old Limitation Act. As will appear from a comparison with the figures of institutions for 1929-30, (7,381) and 1930-31, (6,421), the number of cases instituted in the year 1932-33 was not low. Original civil suits.

The number of cases instituted in the Chief Court was 24, in the District Courts (3) 118, in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts (5) 324, and in the other Courts (31) 9,615. The number of institutions was highest in the Barmer and Jalore Hakumats (838 and 821) and lowest in the Sheo and Phalodi Hakumats (23 and 141). The number of institutions in the two Honorary Courts was 507.

13. *Kinds of suits.*—Suits regarding immovable property numbered 242, regarding monetary transactions 9,092, and regarding other matters 747. Details of the value of the suits instituted will appear from the following table:—

Under Rs. 100/-	..	..	5,306
Rs. 1,00/- to 500/-	..	..	3,162
Rs. 500/- to 1,000/-	..	..	328
Rs. 1,000/- to 5,000/-	..	..	246
Over Rs. 5,000/-	..	..	50
Total	..	..	9,092

14. *Disposal of suits.*—Including 5,954 suits pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 16,035 regular suits before the Courts for disposal, as against 17,868 in the previous year. The total number of suits disposed of was 10,435, as against 11,914 during the previous year. Of the decided suits, 2,125 or 21·3 per cent. were decided *ex parte* and 2,587 or 25 per cent. were decreed on admission or compromise. The rest were otherwise disposed of. The number of disposal of suits in the Chief Court was 26, in the District Courts 162, in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts 417, in the Hakumats and Kotwali (Joint Kotwals Nos. I & II) 9,354 and in the Honorary Courts 476.

15. *Average duration.*—The average duration of suits in all courts was 5 months and 16 days.

16. *Thikana Courts.*—The number of suits instituted in the Thikana Courts was 1,152 as against 1,907 last year. The explanation for this decrease is the same as stated above for the similar decrease in the State Courts. Including 397 suits pending at the opening of the year there were altogether 1,549 suits for disposal.

Of these, 1,179 were disposed of during the year as against 1,803 in the previous year. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 370. The average duration of the suits in the Thikana Courts was 3 months 10 days.

Execution Cases.

17. The number of execution applications received in all the State Courts was 8,001 against 7,759 in the previous year. Including 3,766 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 11,767 applications before the Courts for disposal. The number of applications disposed of was 6,498, against 6,972 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 5,269 applications at the close of the year. Of this number, it is unsatisfactory to note that about 1,100 have been pending for over a year. The total value of the applications filed was Rs. 20,49,766. The value of the applications pending at the close of the year was Rs. 26,10,276 as against Rs. 25,64,224 at the close of the previous year.

The number of execution applications instituted in the Thikana Courts was 712 (of the total value of Rs. 1,33,897) as against 692 in the previous year. Including 362 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 1,074 applications for disposal. Of this number 613 (of the value of Rs. 1,23,061) were disposed of as against 635 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 461 (of the value of Rs. 70,525) at the close of the year:

The number of applications pending for over a year was 198.

Civil Appeals.

18. The number of civil appeals instituted in the District Courts (3) was 182, and in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts (5) 1,278. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 285 and 1,123 respectively. The number of revisions and appeals in the Chief Court was 901 as against 963 in the previous year. The number of appeals disposed of in the District Courts was 167, and in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts 1,312. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 364 and 1,003 respectively.

The average duration of civil appeals in all Courts was 5 months and 1 day.

The percentage of appeals in which the decision of the lower Courts was confirmed, was 54, and of appeals in which it was reversed, 16. In the rest of the appeals, the decision of the lower Courts was either amended or the case was remanded or otherwise disposed of.

A brief statement of the civil appellate work in the Chief Court is given below.—

			Balance.	Instituted.	Disposed.	Balance.
1. Single Bench Appeals	..	..	136	587	453	270
2. Single Bench Revisions	..	..	46	234	167	113
3. Division Bench Appeals	..	..	65	80	71	74
4. Unadmitted review applications.	..	..	10	95	88	17
5. Admitted review applications.	..	..	11	12	14	9
6. Certificate applications.	..	..	12	18	21	9
7. Full Bench cases.	..	..	4	6	4	6

14 admitted review applications were disposed of, out of which 5 applications were accepted. Of the 21 applications for leave to appeal to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur, which were disposed of, 10 were accepted.

19. The total number of criminal cases instituted in the State Magisterial Courts was 3,197, against 3,378 in the previous year. Of these, 3,036, cases against 3,043 in the last year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 616 cases pending at the close of the year.

Criminal Cases.

The number of original criminal cases instituted in the various Courts, is given below:—

Chief Court	..	..	..	..	..	13
Sessions Courts (3)	..	..	..	..	..	134
				Total	..	147
Judicial Superintendents' Courts (5)	..	..	..	..	..	27
Hakumats	..	..	..	..	..	2,590
Joint Kotwals	..	..	..	..	..	222
Honorary Courts	..	..	..	..	..	358
				Total	..	3,197

The institutions were highest in the Nagour and Merta Hakumats (284 and 247) and lowest in Pachpadra and Sheo Hakumats (24 and 27).

The total number of persons brought to trial, including those pending from last year, was 9,576. Of this number, 1,919 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of those whose cases were disposed of, 1,912 or 25 per cent. were convicted, 5,570 or 73 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of.

The number of murder cases, and of the more serious offences against property, taken cognizance of by the Courts during the year, will appear from the following statement:—

1. Murder	..	..	..	..	..	21
2. Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	19
3. Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	20
4. Theft	..	..	..	..	..	354
5. Cattle-lifting	..	..	..	..	..	129
6. Receiving stolen property	..	..	..	..	..	31

The following table shows the punishments inflicted during the year:—

Death.	Life imprisonment.	Imprisonment.	Imprisonment and fine.	Fine only.	Whipping.
1	10	607	507	587	130

The number of persons dealt with under section 562 Criminal Procedure Code and released on probation of good conduct was 80.

The number of criminal cases instituted in the Thikana courts was 933. Including 107 cases pending from last year, there were 1,040 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 913 were disposed of, as against 695 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 127 cases at the close of the year. The number of persons involved was 1,998. The cases of 323 out of this number were pending at the close of the year. Of those whose cases were disposed of, 513 or 30·6 per cent were convicted, 1,113 or 66·4 per cent were discharged or acquitted and the cases of others were otherwise disposed of.

Criminal Appeals.

20. The number of criminal appeals in the Courts of Sessions was 337, and in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts 57. The number of criminal appeals and revisions in the Chief Court was 785. The result of appeals or revision petitions will appear from the following table:—

1. Appeals or applications dismissed or sentence confirmed..	655	or	65·75%
2. Sentence modified	124	or	12·75%
3. Sentence reversed	135	or	13·75%
4. Otherwise disposed of	75	or	7·75%
	989	100	

Inspection of Subordinate Courts.

21. The Judicial Minister visited the following Hakumats and Judicial Superintendencies during the year under report:—

1. Bali Hakumat.
2. Sojat Hakumat.
3. Jalore Hakumat.
4. Pali Hakumat.
5. Sambhar Hakumat.
6. Phalodi Hakumat.
7. Sojat Judicial Superintendency.
8. Sambhar „ „

10 Hakumats and 3 courts of Judicial Superintendents were inspected by the Chief Judge. 2 Thikana Courts were inspected by a Puisne Judge.

Legal Practitioners.

22. A new Legal Practitioners' Act was passed during the year. According to this Act a new class of legal practitioners, *viz.*, Advocates, will come into being in addition to the vakils of the first and second grades. Legal Practitioners will now be entitled to obtain permanent certificates on paying in a lump sum ten times the annual recurring fee.

Seven vakils of the first grade were newly-admitted during the year. The number of vakils on the roll at the close of the year was as follows:—

Vakils of the first grade	89
Vakils of the Second grade	122
Total ..	211

Petition Writers.

23. The number of licensed petition-writers in all courts was 46.

24. Drafts of two legislative measures, *viz.*—Small Causes Courts Act and Extradition Act, were prepared by the Committee and were forwarded to the Mehkma Khas. On the retirement from service of Sah Noratan Mal, Muhta Ranjit Mal was appointed a member of the Committee. On the appointment of Lala Sukhdeo Narain as Puisne Judge, Modi Shambhu Nath, District and Sessions Judge, was appointed a member of the Committee.

Laws Drafting Committee.

25. The work of the Central Record Office will appear from the following statement:—

Central Record Office.

SECTIONS.	1931—32.		1932—33.	
	Files received.	Files issued.	Files received.	Files issued.
Chief Court	1,824	864	432	871
District & Sessions Courts	1,581	325	1,793	560
Lower Courts, Civil files	9,372	2,110	14,468	2,304
Lower Courts, Criminal files	2,839	281	3,492	376
Total	15,616	3,580	20,185	4,111

The destruction of old and useless records was begun about the close of the year. A Hakim was deputed as the Weeding Officer and a temporary staff of three clerks was sanctioned.

26. The work of copying and inspection of files showed an increase. The receipts from copying and inspection fees in the Chief Court were Rs. 5,424 as against Rs. 3,735 in the previous year.

Copying Receipts.

Extradition.

1. The sub-joined table contains an analysis of the accused surrendered and received by the Government of Jodhpur during the year:—

	No. of accused surrendered by the Jodhpur Govt.	No. of accused surrendered to the Jodhpur Govt.
British India	7	18
Indian States	46	24

2. The extradition arrangements existing between the Jodhpur Government on the one hand and the Indian States and the British Government on the other worked quite satisfactorily.

3. The draft agreement for extradition of criminals between the Jodhpur Government and the Jhabua State has not yet been settled and is still under correspondence.

4. The Jodhpur Government has entered into a reciprocal extradition agreement with the Shahpura State with effect from 1st October, 1933 on the lines of the Marwar-Alwar Extradition Rules.

5. The Khairpur and Nabha Darbars having expressed their willingness to enter into an extradition treaty with the Jodhpur Government, a set of rules has been forwarded to each of them and their replies are awaited.

6. Certain points relating to the conclusion of an extradition agreement with the Patiala State were discussed with the representative of Patiala who had come to Jodhpur, but the question, which was revived during the last year, is still pending settlement.

Jodhpur-Jaisalmer Joint Court.

7. This tribunal is presided over by two judges, *viz.*, the Hakim of Sheo on the side of the Government of Jodhpur and a Nazim on the side of the Jaisalmer Darbar. They hold joint sittings alternately at Sheo (Marwar) and at Jaisalmer and try the following offences:—

1. Robbery. 2. Dacoity. 3. Burglary. 4. Extortion. 5. Theft.
6. Cattle theft. 7. Arson. 8. Criminal misappropriation of property.

In the year under report two sessions of the court were held at Jaisalmer and Sheo in November 1932 and September 1933 respectively.

8. 37 cases were pending on 30th September 1932 and nine cases were instituted during the year, thus making a total of 46 cases. Out of them 27 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19 cases at the close of the year.

Disposal of Revenue cases.

1. In all, 393 cases were instituted in the courts of the Assistant Revenue Officers during the year and 250 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 331 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 312.

Revenue Court cases.

On the appellate side, the disposal of revenue court cases was as under:-

PARTICULARS.	Balance on Oct 1, 1932.	Institutions.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance.
Mehkma Khas (Appeals) ..	53	46	99	46	53
„ (References) ..	26	35	61	46	15
Revenue Officers, Mallani ..	..	18	18	11	7
„ „ Sojat ..	7	30	37	12	25
„ „ Sambhar ..	6	25	31	23	8
„ „ Phalodi ..	11	12	23	16	7

2. In the Hakumats and the Jodhpur Kotwali 2,440 patta cases were pending and 3,351 were instituted during the year. Out of these, 3,628 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,163.

Patta cases.

On the appellate side, the disposal of patta cases was as under:-

PARTICULARS.	Balance on Oct. 1, 1932.	Institutions.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance.
Mehkma Khas (excluding Jodhpur Development area cases) appeals ..	96	94	190	100	90
Miscellaneous	173	1,235	1,408	1,165	243

3. The total institution of lawaldi cases in the Hakumats and the Jodhpur Kotwali during the year was 114, and 124 were pending at the close of the previous year. Of these, 108 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 130 cases.

Lawaldi cases.

On the appellate side, the disposal of lawaldi cases was as under:-

PARTICULARS.	Balance, on Oct. 1, 1932.	Institutions.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance.
Appeals	14	5	19	15	4
Miscellaneous	13	63	76	64	12

4. For acquisition of land for public purposes, 36 cases were instituted during the year and 38 were pending at the commencement of the year. Of these, 34 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 40 cases.

Miscellaneous Cases.

2. Raj Advocate's Department.

Lala Keval Krishna, B. A., LL. B., continued to officiate as Raj Advocate throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Judicial Minister, Government of Jodhpur. Administration.

The work entrusted to this Department may be divided into five main heads:—

- (1) The conduct of all non-cognizable criminal cases, as well as the conduct of some of the succession cases and such other civil suits in which the interests of the Government are involved.
- (2) Legislative work which includes the drafting of acts, rules and ordinances to be brought on the Statute-book of the State.
- (3) Legal Remembrancer's work which consists in giving opinions on legal matters and drafting legal documents concerning the State.
- (4) Translation of all Acts, Ordinances and Rules introduced in State
- (5) Editing of the Marwar Law Reporter.

2. A statement showing the number of cases conducted by this Department during the year under report, is given below. The civil suits in which this Department is represented are only those in which permission is accorded by the Mehkma Khas to private parties to sue the Raj Advocate as defendant. As a general rule, the Raj Advocate never appears as a plaintiff in civil suits. Conduct of Cases.

Criminal cases.

In hand at the commencement of the year	..	..	..	32
Institutions during the year	..	..	..	161
Disposals during the year	..	..	..	150
Balance	..	..	..	43

Civil cases.

In hand at the commencement of the year	..	..	..	8
Institutions during the year	..	..	..	8
Disposal during the year	..	..	..	9
Balance	..	..	..	7

The percentage of success in criminal cases during the year under report was 66 and in civil cases about 77.

The number of applications for leave to sue as paupers, which were resisted, was 25.

3. As regards legislative work, the Laws Drafting Committee, which meets once a week, drafted the following Acts and Laws during the year:— Legislative work.

- (i) The Marwar Extradition Act.
- (ii) The Marwar Forest Act.
- (iii) Extension of certain Provisions of the Marwar Prisons Act to Jails in Districts.

The following Rules and Acts were drafted by this department during the year:—

- (1) The Marwar Lepers' Act.
- (2) The Marwar Amended Vaccination Act, 1933
- (3) The Rules for the appointment of Honorary Magistrates.
- (4) Rules under section 544, Criminal Procedure Code.
- (5) Rules regarding the import of genuine ghee and Vegetable ghee into Marwar territory, except the Sambhar Shamlat Area.

4. The work of editing the Marwar Law Reporter for the year 1933-34 has been taken in hand. The Marwar Law Reporter for the year 1932-33 will be sent to the Press very shortly.

5. The following Acts and Rules were translated by this Department during the year under report:—

- (1) The Marwar Registration of Books Act.
- (2) The Amended Marwar Vaccination Act
- (3) The Marwar Cruelty to Animals Act.
- (4) *The Legal Practitioners' Act.*
- (5) The Draft Marwar Extradition Act.
- (6) Rules for the Cottage Ward in the Windham Hospital, Jodhpur.
- (7) Rules for the training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
- (8) The Sambhar Shamlat Criminal Tribes Act,
(translated into English).
- (9) Municipal Bye-laws regarding hand-barrows, carts for hire, slaughter-houses, aerated water factories, sale of sweetmeats and fruits, *etc. etc.*

7. The following Enactments were passed during the year under report:—

1. The Marwar Legal Practitioners Act, 1933.
2. The Marwar Registration of Books Act, 1933.
3. The Marwar Cruelty to Animals Act, 1933.

A complete list of enactments in force in the State is given as Appendix B.

3. Police Department and Criminal Tribes

1. Police Department.

1. Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M. B. E. continued to hold charge of Administration, the department throughout the year, the department being under the control of the Member of Council-in-Waiting until 4th May 1933, when it was transferred to the portfolio of the Chief Minister.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the Police force was as under as compared with that in the previous year:-

Particulars.						1931-32.	1932-33.
Officers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	151	153
Rank and File (foot)	..	..	..	..	..	1,594	1,615
Rank and File (Mounted)	..	..	..	..	..	925	924
Total ..						2,670	2,692

The increase is due to the establishment of an additional Railway Police Station at Jalore, an outpost for the Railway Police at Marwar Junction, and one for the new suburb of Sardarpura in Jodhpur. Besides this, a post of Sub-Inspector was created during the year and added to the Prosecuting Staff for the City Kotwali.

The total population of the State is 21,25,982, so that the proportion of the population to the Police is 790 to 1.

The total cost of the Force was Rs.8,44,273 against Rs. 8,28,224 last year.

3. During the year, one person was dismissed, 157 persons were given light punishment, 133 were promoted for good work and 510 were given monetary rewards. Discipline.

4. During the year under report 1,895 cases were reported and registered against 1,749 last year. Of these, 1,566 were admitted, against 1,690 of the previous year. Convictions were secured in 624 of the admitted cases, against 599 last year. Crimes & Statistics.

During the year under report, 2,086 persons were arrested, against 1,927 in the previous year. Of these, 938 persons were convicted, 559 were discharged or acquitted, 5 died during the course of the trial, and 529 were under trial at the end of the year, against 842 convicted, 530 discharged or acquitted, one died and 471 under trial at the end of the last year.

The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 1,93,600 against Rs. 1,81,437 in the previous year. Property worth Rs. 1,01,550 was recovered, against property of the value of Rs. 1,04,482 recovered in the previous year.

5. An analysis of crime shows that the total number of murders committed during the year was 25, dacoities 3 and highway robberies 41, against 22 cases of murder, 4 of dacoity and 27 of highway robbery committed during the previous year. Heinous offences.

Working of the City Police.

6. A comparative statement of the working of the City Police, Jodhpur, is given below:—

Particulars.						1931—32	1932—33.
Cognizable offences reported & registered	..	..	..	..	..	133	126
Cases admitted	..	..	..	..	..	123	119
Cases sent up for trial	..	..	..	..	..	96	82
Cases that ended in conviction	..	..	..	..	..	42	37
Persons challaned	..	..	..	..	..	220	132
Persons convicted	..	..	..	..	..	63	52
Persons discharged or acquitted	..	..	..	..	..	79	51
Persons pending trial in Law courts	..	..	..	..	..	78	29
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Property stolen	..	..	..	..	..	15,409 14 6	9,998 0 9
Property recovered	..	..	..	..	..	11,308 8 0	6,202 13 6

There is a slight decrease in offences compared with those of the last year and the results achieved are satisfactory.

During the year there was a lull in political activities.

Working of the Railway Police.

7. The statistics of the working of the Railway Police are as under:—

Particulars.						1931—32.	1932—33.
Cases reported	..	..	..	..	..	37	39
Cases admitted	..	..	..	..	..	32	35
Cases convicted	..	..	..	..	..	15	18
Persons arrested	..	..	..	..	..	42	38
Persons convicted	..	..	..	..	..	24	20
Persons discharged	..	..	..	..	..	16	5
Persons under trial	..	..	..	..	..	2	13
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Property stolen	..	..	..	..	..	782 13 9	1,508 6 6
Property recovered	..	..	..	..	..	654 5 3	1,375 13 0

There is a slight decrease in offences compared with those of the last year. The results achieved are on the whole satisfactory.

Licensing and Control of Motor Vehicles.

8. During the year 188 motor vehicles and motor cycles were registered, while licenses for 345 motor vehicles and 47 motor cycles were renewed, against 122, 23, 317 and 49 respectively last year. The number of driving licenses issued was 867 against 876 in the preceding year. The total earnings under these heads amounted to Rs. 11,423 against Rs. 10,898 last year.

Police Emergency Fund.

9. This fund proved very useful to the needy and afflicted policemen. It has at its credit a sum of Rs. 7,822.

Police band fund.

10. The Police Band has gained wide popularity with the public and is in great demand particularly during the marriage season. It continued to be a useful unit of the Police Force and has become self-supporting. It has at its credit a sum of Rs. 5,653.

Important cases.

11. (1) On the evening of March 15th, 1933, one Sardar Khan Sindhi of Jalore armed with a gun threatened to shoot the passengers in the Jodhpur Railway Station waiting room. The Police tried various devices to capture him but they did not succeed. The man had wounded eight persons and was bent on further mischief, when the Inspector General of Police, at great personal risk, wounded the man in the leg and disabled him.

The man had in his possession a double barrel muzzle loading gun and ammunition, a clasp knife, *etc.* which were all secured.

(2) On 20th September 1933, the Sub-Inspector Ghanerao Thikana informed Sub-Inspector Desuri that a gang of armed dacoits was moving in the hills close to Ghanerao and Desuri. The Sub-Inspector at once left with some policemen and noticed a gang of 8 persons armed with guns and bows crossing a tank. Both the State Police and the Thikana Police pursued and opened fire which was duly replied to. The dacoits escaped under cover of darkness. The next day the Police again took up the pursuit and on the way found the dead body of a dacoit who was shot dead through the forehead. Gold and other ornaments were found on him and some more property was recovered, which the dacoits had dropped in their hurried retreat. From the articles recovered it appeared that certain Bhils and Sansis had found their way into the State from Udeypur Territory.

(3) The Sub-Inspector, Na^{wa} in June, 1933 received information that a gang of about 16 dacoits was passing through "*the Chore But*" (a hilly tract generally frequented by thieves) with a number of cattle which they had stolen from Makwania Nada, a hollow piece of land in the hills frequented by herdsmen to water their cattle. The Sub-Inspector with a party of policemen marched in that direction and found the dacoits driving away nine buffaloes and two cows. The dacoits, when asked to surrender, opened fire. The Police also opened fire, killed two of the dacoits and wounded another. The dacoits took to their heels, leaving the cattle. The Police party could not pursue them as the sun had set and the country is hilly and over-grown with bushes. The cattle were identified by certain Bhils of Kurna as their property. They could not identify the dead bodies of the 2 dacoits, but suspected them to be either of Juda Mirpur in Mewar or Balolia in Sirohi.

(4) During the year the local Police of different Police Stations arrested contraband liquor, opium and *charas* as under:—

<i>Charas</i> .	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Seers.
Opium.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Seers.
Illicit liquor.	24 tins and 11 bottles.

Altogether 12 cases were detected and all of them ended in conviction.

11. Criminal Tribes.

12. The registered members of Criminal Tribes at the end of 1933 totalled 27,769 against 27,535 in the previous year. The following table gives details of the population of the different tribes:—

Population.

Name of Tribe.					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baories	..	..	..	..	7,999	6,889	8,888	23,776
Sansis	..	..	..	..	420	329	511	1,260
Bagris	..	..	..	..	595	355	583	1,533
Naikes	..	..	..	...	6	4	9	19
Minas	..	..	..	..	354	242	439	1,035
Bhils	..	..	..	..	45	37	63	145
Nuts	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total					9,420	7,856	10,193	27,769

Out of the total number of 9,420 men, 675 against 874 in the preceding year absented themselves from their places of residence. Among the absentees, 190 were residents of Khalsa villages and 485 belonged to Thikanas invested with Judicial powers. Thus 8,745 men were present at their homes at the end of the year, of whom 5,520 were sole cultivators, 2,085 joint cultivators, 1,067 labourers and 7 private servants. 65 were undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail, Jodhpur, and 1 in foreign territory.

Conviction.

2. 451 persons were convicted during the year for absence without leave and 74 for other offences, against 224 and 91 respectively in 1932. The sentences awarded were:—

More than one year's imprisonment	..	..	16
Between six months and one year' imprisonment	..	..	37
Between three months and six months' imprisonment	..	..	39
Between one month and three months' imprisonment	..	..	42
Upto one month's imprisonment	..	..	281
Corporal punishment	..	..	110

Chowkidari.

3. The *Chowkidari lag* was levied in 2,250 villages against 2,203 villages in 1932. Rs. 35,078 in cash and 68,321 mds. in grain were recovered by way of *lag*. The chowkidars numbered 3,345.

Area under cultivation.

4. The area in possession of the criminal tribes fell to 1,69,554/3 bighas from 1,75,751/12 in 1932. Of this, 1,51,500/14 bighas were cultivated during the year.

Live stock and plough.

5. The criminal tribes owned 29,926 cattle against 27,860 in the preceding year. They had 4,642 ploughs against 4,713 in 1932.

General.

238 finger prints of the members of the criminal tribes were taken during the year. 169 persons were released from the Jail and sent to their respective places of settlement. 262 men were given temporary leave tickets to facilitate their movement in search of better livelihood.

RUPEES
10.00.000.

9.00.000

8.00.000

7.00.000

6.00.000

5.00.000

4.00.000

3.00.000

2.00.000

1.00.000

0

1923-24.

1924-25.

1 33-34.

1934-35.

1935-36

1936-37.

4. Court of Wards and Haisiyat Department.

Minister Incharge:—Munshi Himmat Singhji K. Maheshwari, M.A.,
Revenue Minister, from 1-10-1932 to 9-5-1933.
Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji, M.A., LL.B.,
Judicial Minister, from 10-5-1933 to the close of
the year.

Superintendent:—Mehta Keshav Lal, B.A.

Court of Wards.

The working of the Court of Wards Department is regulated by the **Introduction.**
Act of 1923 with the rules framed under it.

The Act is meant specially for the protection of minors and their estates, but it may be applied to Jagirdars for reasons other than that of minority, *e.g.*, infirmity or extravagance. At present, there are 3 such estates under the Court of Wards.

The estates under the Court of Wards may be divided into two main classes, *viz.*, those under direct management by the Court of Wards Department and those under Zimmewars who are usually Jagirdars interested in the welfare of the minor and managing the estate as a labour of love.

The estates under the direct management of the Court of Wards are grouped into a number of circles of managers and sub-divided into charges of Hawaldars, with head-quarters at convenient centres to facilitate the work of survey, the maintenance of survey records and the collection of the income by Hawaldars under the direct and close supervision of the Manager. It is the duty of the circle manager to be constantly on tour in order to supervise the work of the subordinate staff.

In the year under report the expenses of management were met out of the Court of Wards fund which is composed mainly of contributions paid by the estates at the rate of 10% in the case of those directly managed by the department and 5% in the case of those under Zimmewars. The latter have to employ their own subordinate staff, while the cost of the whole of the staff in the case of the former is borne by the department.

Special arrangements are made for the education of minors, who are usually sent to the Mayo College or the Rajput Schools, Jodhpur, and sometimes to other schools. Arrangements for the tuition of wards who are too young or too old to go to school, are made under the supervision of the Managers.

According to the provisions of the Act the estates are released from the Superintendence of the Court of Wards ordinarily when the wards attain the age of 21. But usually when the Wards are 18 or 19 years old, they are appointed special managers of their own estates so as to obtain administrative training.

The estates under the Court of Wards (and also under Haisiyat) pay 1% of their annual income as a contribution to the "Marriage Fund", to which is added the interest on the investments made out of the Court of Wards fund. From the Marriage Fund loans and free grants are given on the occasions of marriage to poor jagirdars who are under the Court of Wards or Haisiyat.

Reorganisation

2. The strength of the Court of Wards Mofussil staff was maintained at 45 Hawaldars and 4 Relieving Hawaldars, 3 Circle Managers and 2 Assistant Managers. The transfer of the estate of Riyan from the Hawala to the Court of Wards department necessitated the creation of an additional Circle Manager and a little re-shuffling of Managers' circles.

The grouping together of the estates under the management of both the departments, *viz.*, the Court of Wards and the Haisiyat Court, jointly under Hawaldars and Circle Officers and the introduction of standard forms of land records and accounts proved very useful during the year under report.

The salaries of the Superintendent and his Personal Assistant were charged to the State, while those of the rest of the staff were met out of the Court of Wards fund referred to above.

Receipts and Expenditure.

3. The expenditure chargeable to General Administration for the salaries of the Superintendent and the Personal Assistant to the Superintendent was Rs. 5,653/- against Rs. 8,117 in the preceding year. The decrease under the actuals of the year under report is due to the salary of the Assistant Superintendent Haisiyat being charged to the Haisiyat Court.

Under the reorganisation scheme the rates of contribution charged from estates under the management of the Court of Wards were revised and fixed at 10% of the average income for estates under direct management, and 5% for those on *Ijara* or under Zimmewars or special Managers. This increase in rates, though *prima facie* it may appear to be high, is not so in reality, in view of the fact that the cost of Hawaldars' pay, their travelling allowance and office expenses and the expenditure on paper and printing, which used to be paid by Thikanas, are now all charged to the contribution fund. Besides, the formation of smaller groups under a Hawaldar and the closer supervision due to the increase in Circle Officers under the reorganisation scheme have afforded the estates a greater opportunity for individual development and improvement in revenues.

The entire cost of the Mofussil Staff and the Superintendent's Office Establishment is charged to Court of Wards contribution fund. As Riyan formed the special charge of the additional manager, his pay, *etc.*, was debited to that Thikana and contribution at 5% only was recovered from it.

The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 38,699 and expenditure to Rs. 40,248 (inclusive of Rs. 5,062 and Rs. 4,000 transferred to Haisiyat Court and Thikana Account respectively), against Rs. 22,854 and Rs. 20,325 respectively of the last year.

The closing balance stood at Rs. 91,894 on 30th September, 1933 as shown below :—

Opening Balance on 1st October, 1932	..	..	Rs.	93,433
Receipts during the year	..	..	..	38,699
		Total	..	1,32,132
Expenditure during the year	..	..	..	40,248
Closing Balance	..	..	..	91,884
(1) Investment	..	..	Rs.	71,090
(2) Cash..	..	..	..	20,794
		Total	..	91,884

The interest on securities of the value of Rs. 71,090 was as usual credited **Thikana Account-** to the Thikana Marriage Fund.

4. The account of the estates under management was as under :—

Opening Balance on 1st October, 1932	Rs.	53,101
Receipts during 1932-33..	„	3,58,677
Total	„	4,11,778
Expenditure during 1932-33	„	3,39,319
Closing Balance on 30th September, 1933	„	72,459
(1) Cash	Rs.	32,459
(2) Investment	„	40,000
Total	„	72,459

5. The accounts of this Fund are summarised below :—

Marriage Fund.

Receipts :—

	Cash.	Loans.
Opening Balance	Rs. 33,241	Rs. 14,331
Contribution from Court of Wards Estates	„ 4,033	
Contribution from Haisiyat Court	„ 3,144	
Saving of Walterkrit Sabha	„ 7,926	
Interest	„ 1,816	
Recovery of loans	„ 11,386	„ —11,386
Total	„ 61,546	„ 2,945

Expenditure :—

A. Free Grants.	Cash.	Loans.
1. Court of Wards	Rs. 300	
2. Haisiyat Court	„ 850	
B. Loans.		
1. Court of Wards	„ 9,500	Rs. 9,500
2. Haisiyat Court	„ 2,150	„ 2,150
Commission on purchase of Bonds	„ 4	„
Total	„ 12,804	„ 14,595

Thus the total assests of the Fund at the close of the year under report stood as under:—

Cash	Rs.	33,745
Investment	„	14,997
Loan	„	14,595
Total	„	63,337

6. The year under report was marked by general failure of later rains which adversely affected the out-turn, and in some districts like Nagour, created more or less famine conditions. The price of grain, however, improved during the year and made up the deficiency of the out-turn to a certain extent.

Agricultural Conditions
of the year.

Estates under management.

7. Twenty-two estates having been released with effect from 1st October, 1932, the year under report opened with 90 estates under management, of which two were transferred to the Haisiyat Court, three to the Hawala Department and three were released during the year. Eight new estates were brought under management during the year. The closing balance thus stood at 90.

Out of these estates, 33 are petty estates with an average income of less than Rs. 1,000 each, the income of 35 estates is between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 4,000; that of 9 estates between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 10,000; that of 6 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000; and of the remaining 7 over Rs. 20,000.

Education of Wards.

8. Four wards were receiving education in the Mayo College during the year, 14 in the Rajput Schools Chopasni, 9 in other Jodhpur Schools, 2 in Pargana Schools, 2 in Schools outside the State, 29 in Thikana Schools, and 20 were under administrative training. The remaining 7 were too young to receive training.

Investment.

9. There was a balance of Rs. 72,459 shown in para 4 above as belonging to the estates of the minors. Besides this amount, securities of the face value of Rs. 36,300 were purchased during the year on behalf of the minors in the name of the Minister in charge. Together with securities of the face value of Rs. 1,33,400 purchased up to the end of the last year, the aggregate came to Rs. 1,69,800 and remained at the close of the year in the custody of the Finance Minister.

Payment of debt.

10. A sum of Rs. 83,452 was paid towards public debts and Rs. 997 towards private debts.

Case work.

11. The state of the case work will appear from the following figures:—

Particulars.	Balance on 1-10-1932.	Instituted during the year 1932-33.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance on 30-9-1933.
Original cases ..	31	51	82	52	30
Appeals ..	7	66	73	50	23

Haisiyat Court.*(Encumbered Estates under Management).*

12. Lala Panna Lal continued to hold charge as Assistant Superintendent, **Administration,**
Haisiyat Court.

13. The Haisiyat Court, which is regulated by the Marwar Jagirdars **Introduction,**
Encumbered Estates Act, 1922, is of the nature of an Insolvency Court for
impoverished Jagirdars.

Application to bring an estate under the Haisiyat Court can be made to the Minister in-charge by any State department or creditor or by the Jagirdar himself. On receipt of such application necessary inquiries are made under the Marwar Jagirdars' Encumbered Estates Act ; and if it is a fit case to be brought under the provisions of the act, the Jagirdar is disqualified from the management of the estate after ascertaining his debts, and a scheme of liquidation of both public and private debts is drawn up, due provision being made for the expenses of the Jagirdar and his dependants and the payment of the current State dues.

Certain important advantages accrue to the debtor Jagirdars when the provisions of the act are applied to them. The chief of these is the reduction of the annual State demands when it can be shown that they are excessive. Similarly, substantial remissions of arrears of State dues are permissible.

Another advantage is that a special fund called the Marriage Fund has been created, from which free grants or loans are given to the Jagirdars under the Haisiyat Court for expenses in connection with marriages. The fund is managed by the Court of Wards

The arrangement is, therefore, of benefit to both debtor and creditor, for every effort is made to develop the estates under the management of the Court and to pay off the claims of the creditors who otherwise might not receive anything at all.

Till last year, the usual practice was to lease out the estates ; but as this arrangement besides being wrong in principle proved to be unsatisfactory, it is being gradually replaced by direct management. At present there are only 35 estates on lease out of the total number of 170 under the management of the Haisiyat Court. With a view to economy and administrative convenience the estates under Haisiyat are in most cases combined with those under the Court of Wards in the Circles of the Managers and Hawaldars employed by the Court of Wards Department.

Towards the expenses of management the estates paid last year a contribution of 10% of the annual income in the case of those managed directly by the department and 5% in the case of those on lease ; and the salary of the whole of the staff including the Assistant Superintendent was charged to the fund thus formed.

14. During the year under report, thirteen new estates were taken under management, and five were released. The number of estates under management at the close of the year was 170. **Number of estates unde Management.**

Settlement of debt.

15. The Jagirdars of 5 estates encumbered to the extent of Rs.1,10,632 were disqualified from managing their estates.

The total indebtedness of disqualified Jagirdars stood as follows at the end of the year:—

Public debt	..	..	..	..	Rs. 10,88,741
Private debt	..	..	..	..	„ 18,80,516
			Total	..	„ 29,69,287

Receipts.

16. The receipts of the estates under management were Rs. 2,10,148 against Rs. 2,29,769 in the previous year.

Payments made during the year towards public and private debts were as under:—

Public debt	..	..	..	..	Rs. 31,750
Private debt	..	..	..	..	„ 37,505
			Total	..	„ 69,255

At the close of the year, a sum of Rs. 98,950 was in deposit in the treasury besides a sum of Rs. 6,779 shown by the State Auditor as in suspense.

Cases.

17. At the close of the last year 105 cases were pending. 70 new cases were registered and 95 were decided, leaving a balance of 80 cases.

5. Central Jail.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M. B. E., held charge of the Department throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Chief Minister. Administration.

2. The year opened with 666 prisoners in the Jail, including 65 undertrial prisoners. Admissions and discharges during the year were 1,106 and 1,079 respectively, leaving 693 prisoners in the Jail at the close of the year. The average daily number was 672·30 against 649·17 in the preceding year. Strength

3. The general health of the prisoners was good. There were eleven deaths, against four in the preceding year. Health and vital statistics.

The following statement gives the vital statistics of the Jail population as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

Particulars.						1931-32.	1932-33.
Daily average number	..	..	..	..	..	649·17	672·30
Maximum number any one day	..	..	..	..	..	693	707
Daily average sick	..	..	..	..	..	48·55	46·19
Number of deaths in and out of the hospital	..	..	..	..	..	4	11
Death rate per mille per annum of the average strength	..	..	..	..	..	6·16	11·36

The increase in the death rate was due to some convicts having been admitted to the Jail with heart diseases, pernicious anemia and acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

4. The conduct of prisoners was, on the whole, good. There were 104 Jail offences against 73 of the previous year, the rise being due to the maintenance of strict discipline and supervision.

5. There were two executions against four of the last year.

6. At the commencement of the year there were 65 under-trial prisoners. Admissions and releases during the year were 288 and 292 respectively, leaving 61 undertrial prisoners in Jail at the close of the year.

The average detention of an undertrial prisoner was two months and 17 days as compared with one month and 18 days in the preceding year.

7. Three civil prisoners were admitted into the Jail during the year and all were released by the end of the year. Civil prisoners

Special remissions of sentences were granted to 208 convicts, and 30 convicts were released on the birthdays of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and Sri Bada Maharaj Kumar Sahib. On the auspicious birth of Sri Fourth Maharaj Kumar Sahib one convict was released and special remissions were granted to 76 convicts. In exercise of his prerogative of mercy His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to order the release of two convicts on medical grounds. Release and Special Remissions.

Receipts and expenditure.

9. The total receipts and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 32,402 and Rs. 94,557 respectively, against Rs. 35,935 and Rs. 91,509 respectively in the previous year.

10. The receipts from Jail manufactures were Rs. 26,499, against Rs. 28,078 in 1931-32. The decrease is due to lower sales.

General.

11. The twelve lunatics confined in the Jail were transferred to the Punjab Mental Hospital, Lahore, and it has further been decided for the future to transfer to Lahore all lunatics sent by the Magistrates or Medical authorities when they show no improvement here.

6. Marwar Soldiers' Board.

Minister-in-charge:—Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji, M.A., LL.B., Judicial Minister.

President:— —do—

Secretary:—Thakur Madho Singhji from 1-10-32 to 9-5-33.
Thakur Hem Singhji from 10-5-33 to 1-10-33.

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—do—

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Thakur Hem Singhji from 10-5-33 to the close of the year.

2. The Marwar Soldiers' Board which is affiliated to the Rajputana Provincial Board, was constituted in 1919. Besides the President, it consists of 10 members who are usually retired Army Officers. The main functions of the Board are:—

Function.

(a) Finding employment for ex-soldiers.

(b) Helping the sons of ex-soldiers in their studies by recommending them for admission to schools and for scholarships.

(c) Enquiring into the legitimate grievances of ex-soldiers and their dependants.

3. The President attended the meeting of the Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board held at Mount Abu on 1st June, 1933.

Meeting

4. On the recommendation of the Board, ex-soldiers were given preference for appointments wherever possible in the various Departments of the State.

Civil employment of ex-soldiers.

5. One student received a scholarship from the Rajputana Soldiers' Board Fund, two students from the Local Donation Fund, and one student from the Silver Wedding Fund. Two scholarships awarded last year were renewed for one year more.

Scholarships to children of dependants of ex-soldiers

6. The cases of 12 widows were investigated and relief was recommended. Three of them have been granted a temporary pension of Rs. 9 p.m. each for a period of 2 years and the cases of the rest, with the exception of one, which has been rejected, are pending. One widow was granted a temporary pension of Rs. 5 p. m. for two years from the Local Donation Fund.

Relief.

7. The members of the Board toured in their respective circles and the President of the Board utilised his visits to the Hakumats by enquiring into the grievances of ex-soldiers. The former Honorary Secretary, Thakur Madho Singhji, toured in the Nagour District.

General

8. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, who is the President, Rajputana Indian Soldiers' Board, was particularly pleased to notice the number of ex-soldiers for whom employment was obtained by this Board and to express his appreciation of the good work done by the Board in the interest of ex-soldiers and their dependants. Similarly, the Board was singled out among the Soldiers' Boards in Rajputana for appreciation in the Annual Report of the Indian Soldiers' Board owing "to the great interest it took in finding employment for ex-soldiers".

CHAPTER VI.

Commercial Department

1. The Jodhpur Railway.

The first portion of the Railway from Marwar Junction to Pali (19 miles) *History.*
 was completed in June 1882, and the line was extended from Pali to Luni Junction (25 Miles) in June 1884; a further extension from Luni Junction to Jodhpur, (20 miles) was opened in March 1885. In order to deal with the large output of salt from Pachpadra, a branch from Luni Junction to Pachpadra (60·51 miles) was opened for traffic in March, 1887. In the same year, a proposal was put forward to link up Jodhpur with other important towns in the State, such as, Nagour and Makrana, and finally, a through line to Bikaner was proposed. An agreement was accordingly arrived at between the Jodhpur and Bikaner Governments, which provided that each State should construct and finance the portion of the line in its respective territory and receive the profits arising therefrom—the combined line being worked under common management. The line up to the Jodhpur - Bikaner frontier (123·50 miles) was completed in December 1891. An extension from Merta Road to Kuchaman Road (73 miles) was completed in March, 1893. The line from Balotra (instead of Pachpadra) to the British Frontier (134·44 miles) on the western border of the State was completed in December, 1900. About this time as the result of this extension, a *broad gauge* line in British India from Shadipalli to Hyderabad (Sind) was converted to meter-gauge, and the management of this line was entrusted to the Jodhpur State and worked as part of the Jodhpur Railway under an agreement with the Government of India. A short branch from Merta Road to Merta City (8·95 miles) was built in 1905. A line from Degana to the Bikaner frontier (61·11 miles) was constructed in September 1909. The Phalodi branch (79·19 miles) was completed in May, 1914. The Ladnu branch (4·56 miles) was constructed in 1915, but the main line to Sujangarh was re-aligned in 1932 to include Ladnu which left 3·11 miles. A branch line from Jodhpur to Fidusar Stone Quarries (9·39 miles) was completed in March, 1924. A branch line from Makrana to Parbatsar (13·21 miles) was completed in 1928. The Pipar-Bilara narrow gauge Railway (25·72 miles) was converted to metre gauge in 1928. A branch line from Samdari to Raniwara (95·23 miles) was completed in 1931. The total length of the Railway is now 751·36 miles.

The dissolution of the joint working partnership of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway was *mutually agreed upon by both the Governments in 1924*, and was carried into effect from the 1st of November in that year.

2. The Fifty Years' Jubilee of the Jodhpur Railway (1882-1932) was commemorated on 3rd March, 1933 when His Highness opened a magnificent pavilion at the Railway Sports Grounds given by the Jodhpur Government to commemorate the event. His Highness presented Sanads to six members of the railway staff for exceptionally long, meritorious and distinguished services and commemoration plaques were given to 159 members of the staff who had rendered not less than 25 years service; a bonus of Rs. 2/- was also granted to each member of the menial staff who had at least one year's service, and 7 days' extra leave and a set of local line passes to all other staff. An annual *Railway Jubilee.*

scholarship of Rs. 500 was also instituted for the sons of railway employees. The celebrations included sports and entertainments of various kinds.

As a token of affection and esteem in which His Highness is held, Mr. J. W. Gordon, Manager, on behalf of the entire staff of the Jodhpur Railway presented His Highness with a life-size portrait of himself.

His Highness thanked Mr. Gordon and all the staff for the generous gift expressing his deep appreciation of the devotion and loyalty shown by the Railway Staff.

Administration.

3. Mr. J. W. Gordon, O. B. E., was the Manager of the Jodhpur Railway throughout the year under review under the administrative control of the Chief Minister.

Commander A. W. Wood, Auditor of Accounts, reverted to the Government of India Service with effect from 16th February, 1933. Mr. E. E. C. Price, A. C. A., an Officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts service, was appointed Auditor designate on 1st January, 1933 and took over charge of the office of Auditor of Accounts on 16th February, 1933.

Financial results.

4. The total capital invested in the Railway was Rs. 4,48,95,476 at the close of the year, while the capital outlay on open line was Rs. 3,97,48,171, giving a percentage return of 5.89 and 6.65 respectively against 6.35 % and 7.17 % in 1931-32. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 60,17,772, and the working expenses were Rs. 33,74,695, giving net earnings of Rs. 26,43,077, against Rs. 63,63,811, Rs. 35,07,664 and Rs. 28,56,147 respectively in 1931-32. The percentage of working expenses to the revenue collected was 56.08.

Equipment.

5. The Railway at the end of the year owned 107 locomotives, 324 passenger carriages and 2,599 goods stock against 108, 325 and 2,603 respectively in 1931-32.

Passenger Traffic.

6. The following statement shows the number of passengers carried and coaching earnings during the year:-

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Number of passengers carried.	1,998,431	1,909,040
Passenger miles	Miles 110,084,955	Miles 104,465,694
Average journey	55.09	54.72
Earnings from passengers carried	Rs. 22,49,318	Rs. 21,46,896
Average rate charged per passenger per mile	Pies 3.92	Pies 3.95
Total Coaching Earnings	Rs. 26,33,750	Rs. 24,75,591

Good Traffic.

7. The tonnage of goods carried and the earnings from goods traffic were as under:-

Description.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Number of tons carried	Tons. 6,56,038	Tons. 6,72,367
2. Net train miles	Miles 8,71,71,731	Miles 7,98,34,977
3. Earnings from tonnage carried	Rs. 33,74,176	Rs. 20,99,787
4. Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies 7.43	Pies 7.44
5. Total goods earnings	Rs. 33,86,450	Rs. 31,01,673

8. The following table gives the train miles for the year under report as compared with those for the preceding year:—

Train miles

Description.						1931-32.	1932-33.
1. Passenger	..	..	..	..	..	264,593	222,086
2. Mixed ..	..	..	..	..	..	671,003	679,759
3. Goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	206,061	196,897
4. Departmental	..	..	..	..	..	21,084	28,202
Total						1,162,746	1,126,944

9. The Capital Expenditure during the year as compared with that in the preceding year was as under:—

Capital Expenditure.

Heads.						1931-32.	1932-33.
						Rs	Rs
1. Structural Engineering Works	..	..	..	..	..	2,18,082	1,01,746
2. Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	59,176	—12,351
3. Rolling stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,04,155	19,319
4. General charges	..	..	..	..	..	5,209	—4,115
Total						3,86,622	1,04,599

10. The details of the working expenses of the Railway are as under:—

Working Expenses.

H E A D S .						1931-32.	1932-33.
						Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration	..	..	..	..	..	8,86,519	7,87,643
2. Ordinary repairs and maintenance	..	..	..	..	..	9,30,052	10,66,308
3. Operating expenses	..	..	..	..	..	8,20,533	8,39,034
4. Fuel	..	..	..	..	..	4,45,191	4,20,159
5. Revenue and expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	4,25,369	2,61,551
Total						35,07,664	33,74,695

11. The stores balance at the end of the year was Rs. 11,66,231 against Rs. 13,45,747 in the preceding year.

Stores Balance.

12. Rs. 717, against Rs. 444 in the preceding year, were paid in compensation claims.

Compensation Claims.

13. The total number of employees at the end of the year was 6,673 (26 Europeans, 18 Anglo-Indians and 6,629 Indians) costing Rs. 26,51,622 as against 6,774 (28 Europeans, 19 Anglo-Indians and 6,727 Indians) costing Rs. 26,32,809 in 1931-32.

Staff.

14. (i) Due to heavy rain on 7th August 1932, the Samdari-Raniwara Branch line was breached at several places causing interruption to traffic. Through running was resumed on 14th August, 1932.

Accidents and Floods.

(ii) Due to heavy rain in the catchment area of the Ghulia and the Ban Ganga, the two tributaries of the Luni river, and the over-flow of Pichiak Bundh

there were breaches between Bhavi and Bilara on 9th August, 1932. The train service was resumed on 20th August, 1932.

Motor bus competition.

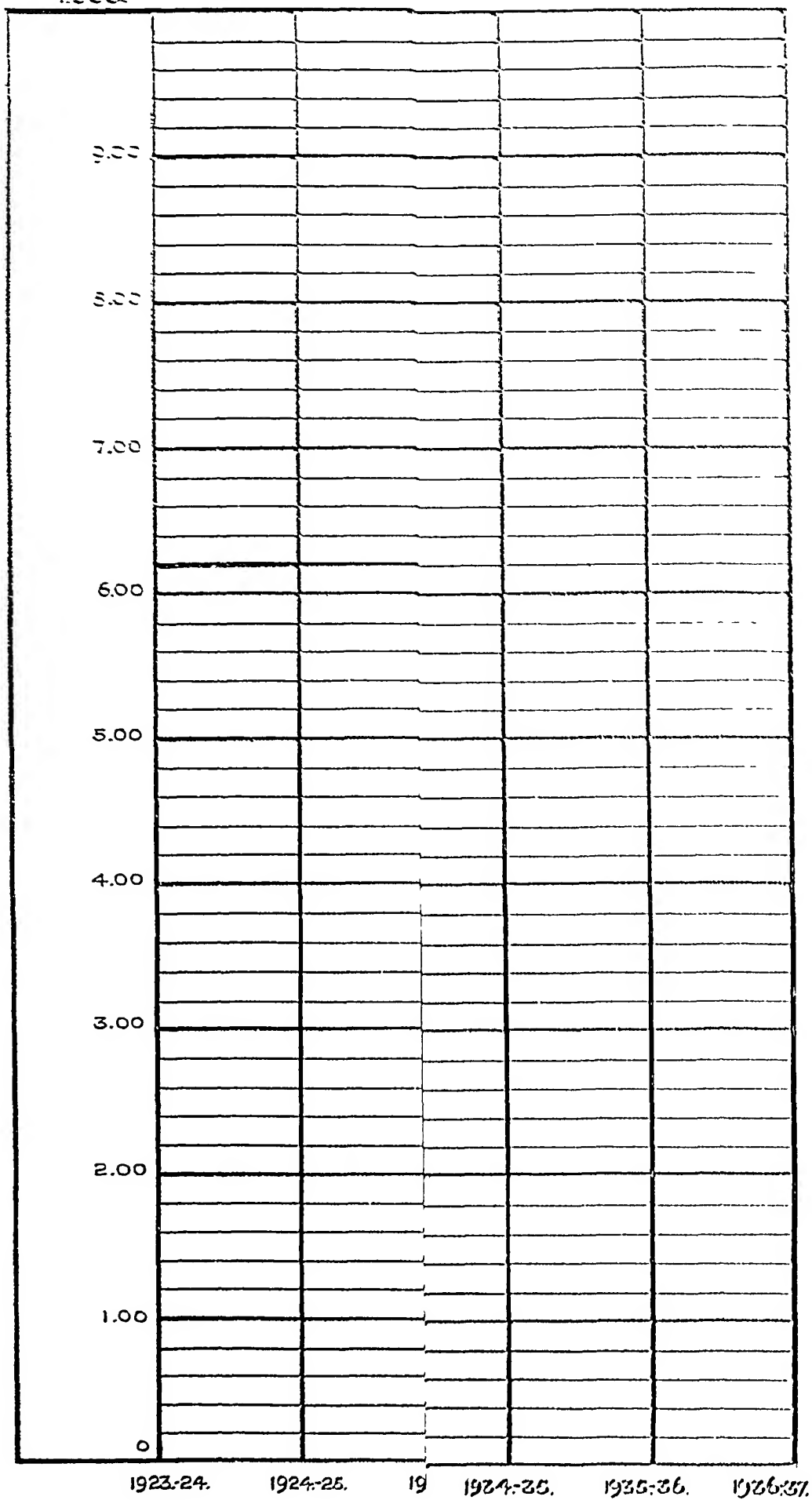
15. The position in regard to road motor competition remains unchanged.* On the Degana-Sujangarh Section, so long as two daily services do not run, a certain amount of road competition between Ladnu and Sujangarh, will continue.

Inspections.

16. The Senior Government Inspector of Railways inspected the line during the year.

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2. Public Works Department.

This department is composed of the following sub-departments or branches:—

- (1) The Public Works Department, which deals with Buildings, Communications, Irrigation, Water-supply and Drainage.
- (2) The Gardens Department.
- (3) The Water Works Department.
- (4) The Development Department.



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- (5) The Farrashkhana Department.

The Department was in charge of Mr. S. G. Edgar (I. S. E.) as Staff.
 Superintending Engineer with Mr. F. F. Fergusson as Executive Engineer and Mr. Kishori Lal Mathur as Assistant Executive Engineer. In addition, there are five Assistant Engineers in charge of Sub-divisions and also separate Officers in charge of the Aerodrome, Development and Water Works Departments. The Department was under the control of the Finance Minister of the Government of Jodhpur. The Farrashkhana Department, which was previously under the control of the Member of Council-in-Waiting, was transferred to the control of the Superintending Engineer from 11th May, 1933.

2. The budget estimates in this combined Department and the actual receipts Accounts. and expenditure against these estimates during the year 1932-33 were as follows:-

RECEIPTS.				Budget.	Actuals.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
(1) P. W. Department	1,86,100	2,56,095	(a) Receipts.
(2) Gardens (including Zoo)	..	..	..	1,500	6,759
(3) Water Works	..	..	..	1,09,000	1,22,566
(4) Development	..	..	..	70,400	1,87,699
(5) Farrashkhana	..	..	..	1,700	5,537
Total	3,68,700	5,78,656	
EXPENDITURE.				Budget.	Actuals.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
(1) P. W. D. (including Abu Kothies)	8,04,800	7,50,134	(b) Expenditure. (1) Revenue.
(2) Gardens (including Zoo)	..	..	..	91,800	86,821
(3) Water Works	..	..	..	38,300	35,340
(4) Development	..	..	..	24,100	22,032
(5) Farrashkhana	..	..	..	42,550	1,74,195
Total	10,01,500	10,68,522	
(1) P. W. D.—				Rs.	Rs.	(2) Capital.
(a) Buildings	..	..	..	14,64,000	13,81,797
(b) Communications	..	..	..	72,000	72,525
(c) Irrigation	..	..	..	9,000	13,944
(d) Water Supply and Drainage	..	..	..	2,14,000	2,28,491
(2) Gardens Department	
(3) Water Works	20,000	25,410	
(4) Development	70,000	1,08,640	
(5) Miscellaneous	39,000	47,885	
Total	18,88,000	18,76,692	

Sources of Receipts.

3. The chief source of regular income in the P. W. D. is revenue derived from charges levied for water supplied from irrigation reservoirs to agriculturists. During the year under review, the area under irrigation was 53,545 bighas and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,25,034.

In view of the depression in agricultural conditions His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to order that the irrigation rates, with the exception of Palewa watering, should be reduced by 20% for one year.

The second item of revenue in importance are the earnings of the Water Works Department derived from water rates levied in Jodhpur. The receipts during the year for water supplied to the public and to the State Departments were Rs. 30,865 and Rs. 91,857 respectively as compared with Rs. 18,803 and 46,902/ for 1931-32. The increase is due to raising the water rate from 4 annas to 8 annas per 1,000 gallons and to an increase of about 20% in the number of consumers.

The only other substantial form of revenue is that derived from the activities of the Development Department by the sale of land and patta (title) fees charged. The total expenditure and receipts of the Department were Rs. 1,30,681 and Rs. 1,87,699 respectively as compared with Rs. 39,271 and Rs. 76,442 respectively for the previous year. Large areas of land have been reclaimed and laid out into building sites.

Details of Expenditure
(a) Revenue Expenditure.

4. The bulk of the total expenditure figure of Rs. 7,50,085 under P. W. Department is composed of expenditure on repairs, the remainder is due to establishment and contingent charges. The following are the details:—

Public Works Department.—

	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Establishment	2,13,100	1,83,422
(b) Contingencies non-recurring and recurring.	44,050	39,197
(c) Stores-incidental and maintenance charges.	25,500	25,316
(d) Repairs:—		
(1) Buildings	1,89,000	1,88,006
(2) Communication.. ..	1,85,000	1,79,481
(3) Irrigation	63,500	53,043
(4) Water Supply and Drainage ..	41,500	43,009
Miscellaneous Works	42,900	38,610
Total	8,04,550	7,50,084

BUILDINGS.

The most important works undertaken during the year were:—

(a) *The Chittar Hill Palace.*

The outlay on this work which is being constructed to the design and under the supervision of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I., B. A., amounted during the year to Rs. 6,00,044, making a total up to date of Rs. 30,40,947.

(b) *Aerodromes.*

The construction of aeroplane landing grounds at Merta Road, Tilwara, and Gadra Road commenced last year through the agency of the Jodhpur Railway, was completed during the year under review. The Jodhpur aerodrome was extended from 169·6 acres to an area of 287·2 acres and a new Hangar ($112\frac{1}{2}' \times 90'$) with a Shel-sheet apron and a four unit small aircraft lock-up were constructed during the year. The surface of the aerodrome was improved and 3 volcanic-ash runways were constructed. The capital expenditure during the year on the Jodhpur Aerodrome was Rs. 97,776. A mobile Flood Light was lent by the Director of Civil Aviation, Government of India, for the Jodhpur Aerodrome in connection with the inauguration of Air Mail Service by Indian Trans-Continental Airways.

It is of interest here to record the very rapid development in aviation in the State in recent years as illustrated by the number of aeroplanes visiting the aerodrome at Jodhpur:—

1929/30	..	..	..	99
1930/31	..	..	..	246
1931/32	...	..	..	340
1932/33	..	..	..	418

(c) *Western India States Motors.*

The buildings constructed as premises for Western India States Motors, as well as the business itself, were sold to Messrs. Sanghi Brothers during the year.

(d) *Palaces.*

The construction of a Residence for His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur at Dholerao was commenced and about half of the work was done during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The length of metalled roads in the State at the close of the year was 274·95 miles against 275·64 miles at the close of 1931-32. The length of surface-treated roads around Jodhpur was increased from 8·13 miles to 12·57 miles.

More tracks between villages and towns in the Districts were dressed up and made motorable. The length of dressed-up tracks at the close of the year was 875 miles as against 560·5 at the end of the last year.

The proceeds from the sale of monopoly rights of Motor Service contracts during the year amounted to Rs. 53,173 as compared with Rs. 46,917 during the year 1931-32. The amount spent on the development of roads was Rs. 46,277.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

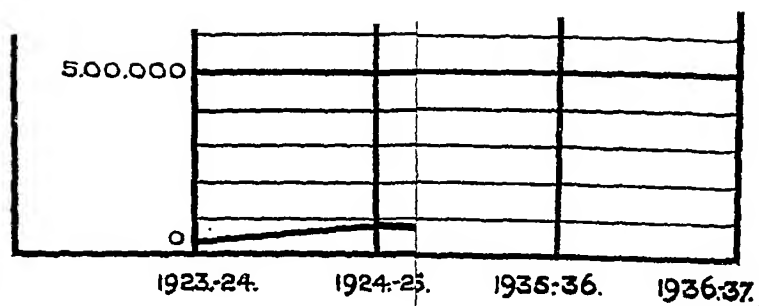
During the year under report the construction of the dam in the Golasni valley was completed, thus bringing into being the Umedsagar reservoir. The total cost has amounted to Rs. 3,62,123. A commencement was made on the construction of the main catchment area channel system of which 1·6 miles was constructed at a cost of Rs. 23,447.

Drainage works of importance were done during the year at a total cost of Rs. 74,260. Various streams and *nullahs* were drained and drain-beds re-graded and provided with pitching in important portions.

5. The total rainfall at Jodhpur during the year was 23·75 inches.

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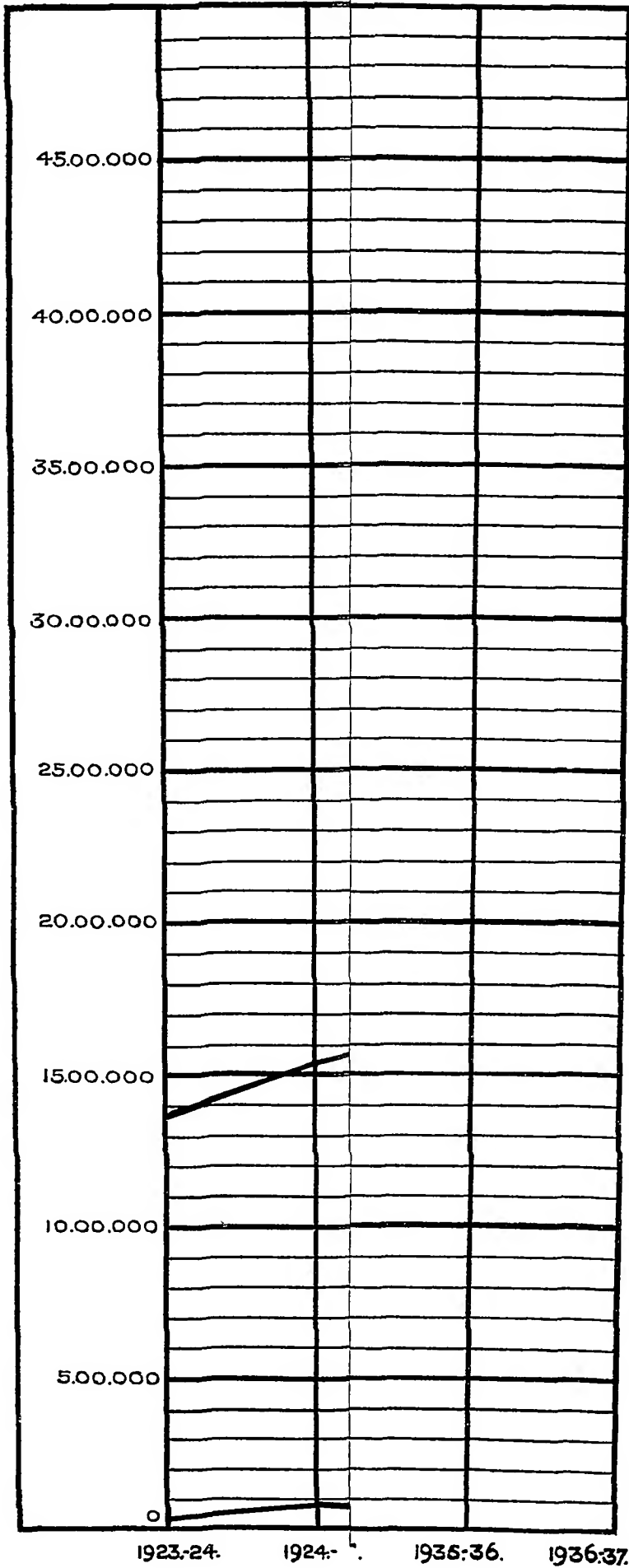
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WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

During the year under report the construction of the dam in the Golasni valley was completed, thus bringing into being the Umedsagar reservoir. The total cost has amounted to Rs. 3,62,123. A commencement was made on the construction of a dam at the mouth of the Golasni river.

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3. Electrical Department.

1. This Department consists of the following sub-departments:—

Administration.

1. Electric Section.
2. Mechanical Section.
3. Ice & Aerated Water Factory Section
4. Conservancy & Dumping Ground.
5. Telephones.
6. Stores.
7. Accounts-General Office.

These different sub-departments are under the control of the Electrical Engineer; Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Department being under the control of the Finance Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

2. A statement of actual expenditure under this head during the year is given below. From this it will be observed that works amounting to Rs. 1,73,220 were carried out against the grant of Rs. 2,76,000. The savings are due to the reserve grant not being utilised and also lapses on other works:—

Capital Works.

Number.	Particulars.	1932—33.	
		Expenditure.	Budget Grant.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Electric Section	1,31,581	2,22,500
2	Mechanical Section	573	1,300
3	Ice & Aerated Water Factory	400	400
4	Telephone Section	25,403	32,000
5	Conservancy & Dumping Ground	15,218	19,800
	Total	1,73,220	2,76,000

3. The actual receipts and expenditure under each head of the budget as compared with the budget estimate are as detailed below:—

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts.

Item No.	Particulars.	1932—33.	
		Receipts.	Budget Estimate
		Rs.	Rs.
A	Electrical Section	6,28,665	3,91,300
B	Mechanical Section	43,703	17,7000
C	Ice & Aerated Water Factory Section	45,558	50,000
D	Telephone Section	41,975	13,000
E	Conservancy & Dumping Ground	28,665	3,000
F	Stores	1,116	3,000
	Total	7,89,687	4,78,000

Expenditure.

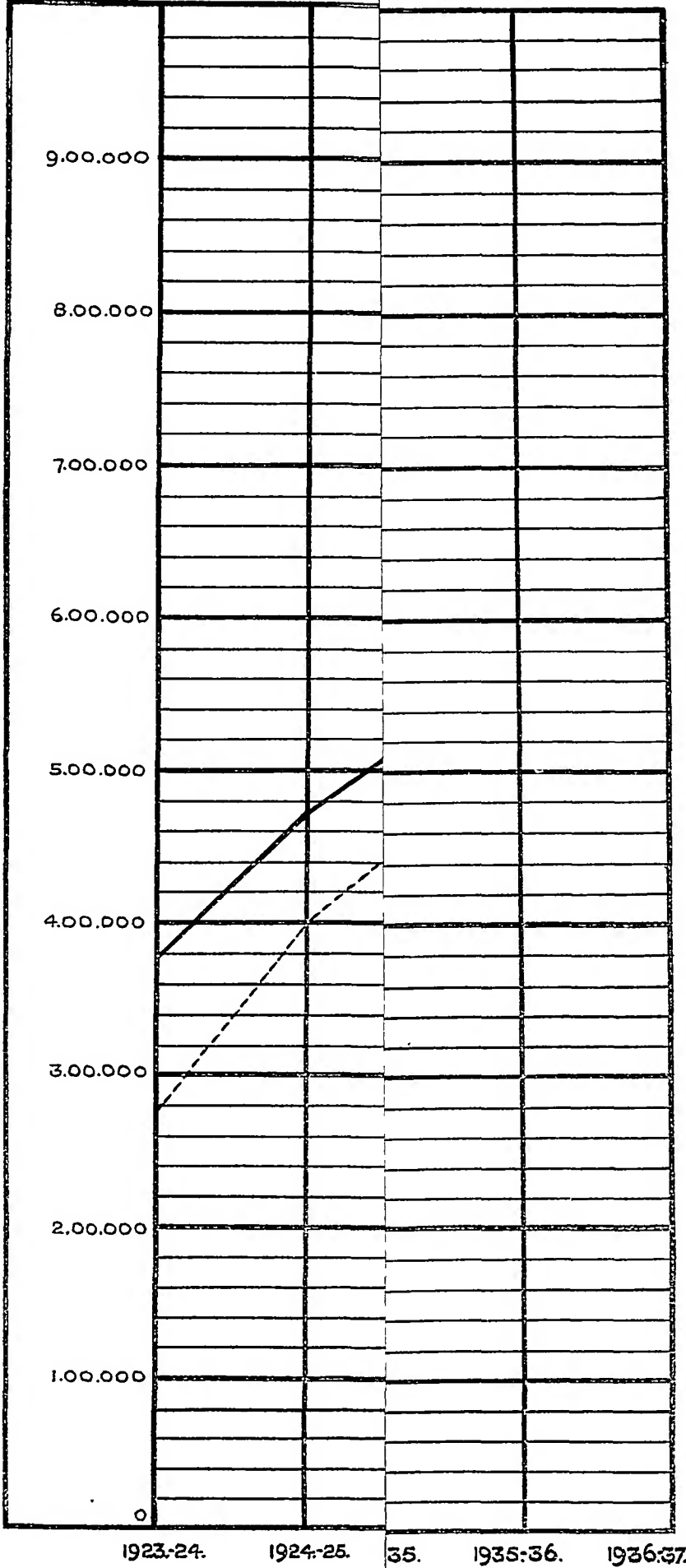
Item No.	Particulars.	1932-33.	
		Expenditure.	Budget Grant.
		Rs.	Rs.
A	Electrical Section	3,91,116	2,31,700
B	Mechanical Section	10,268	20,200
C	Ice & Aerated Water Factory Section	28,520	30,500
D	Telephone Section	32,559	8,200
E	Conservancy & Dumping Ground	60,296	34,800
F	Stores	10,437	14,700
	Total	5,65,196	3,40,100

The profit and loss for the year 1932-33 as derived from the *Pro forma* accounts was as detailed below:—

Number.	Name of Sub-department.	Profit.	Loss.	Net Profit.
1	Mechanical Section—			
	(a) Workshop .. .. .	..	5,765	..
	(b) Motor Lorry	391	..	..
2	Ice & Aerated Water Factory—			
	Ice & Aerated Water Factory	8,659	..	..
3	Electric Section—			
	(i) Production	58,841	..	..
	(ii) Installation	7,302	..	..
	(iii) Pumping Installation .. .. .	..	755	..
	Total	75,193	6,520	68,673

There was thus a net profit of Rs. 68,673 on the year's working as against Rs. 58,166 last year, an increase of Rs. 10,507.

RUPEES
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CHAPTER VII.

Military Department.

The Military Department was under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, as Commander-in-Chief of the Jodhpur State Forces. Administration.

Colonel Thakur Pirthi Singh of Bera was in charge of the Department as Military Secretary to His Highness in addition to his duties as an A. D. C. to His Highness.

2. The cost of the Military Secretary's office, including the salary of 37 sycle sowars, was Rs. 29,194 against Rs. 33,400 in 1931-32.

3. The State Forces at the end of the year were made up as follows:— State Forces.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Regular | 1. Sardar Risala. |
| | 2. Sardar Infantry and Transport Corps. |
| | 3. Military State Band. |
| | 4. Military Station Hospital. |
| Irregular | Corps of cycle Sowars. |

1. Sardar Risala.

4. The Jodhpur Sardar Risala was raised at Jodhpur in 1888 as two regiments by His Highness late Sir Jaswant Singhji Bahadur and was organised as Imperial Service Troops. The unit was re-organised in February 1922 as one Regiment, Indian States Forces, on the Indian Army establishment. The unit took part in the following military operations:—

Hazara 1891, N. W. F. of India 1897-98, China 1900, The Great War-La Basse 1914, Chambrai 1917, France and Flanders 1914-18, Megiddo, Sharon, Damascus and Palestine, Jordon Valley Haifa and Aleppo 1918.

5. The Commanding Officer during the year was Lt. Colonel Rao Bahadur, Thakur Dalpat Singh of Rohat. Command.

6. The strength of the unit was the same as in the preceding year, *viz*; 672 officers and men. Strength.

7. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,50,885/- against Rs. 6,31,116/- in 1931-32. Cost.

8. Brigadier H. Campbell, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, and Major A. J. Harris, Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, inspected the unit during the year. Inspection.

9. The following officers and N. C. O.'s qualified in the courses mentioned against each:— Training.

1. Captain Umaid Singh—Senior Officers' School, Jaipur.
2. Lt. Arjun Singh—Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.
3. Lt. Shyam Singh—Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.
4. Risaldar Madho Singh—Field Works course at Faridkot.
5. Jemadar Baxukhan—Small Arms School, Ahmednagar.

6. No. 538 L/D Simrath Singh—Army Signal School, Poona.

7. No. 737 L/D. Bhopal Singh—Army School of Physical Training, Ambala.

8. No. 1075 A. L/D. Partap Singh-4th Rate Survey, Roorkee.

Promotions.

10. The following promotions were gazetted during the year:—

1. Jamadar Bishan Singh to be Risaldar.

General.

2. Dafedar Major Sher Singh to be Jamadar.

11. 74 remounts were purchased during the year.

12 A. B. C. and Headquarters Squadrons moved to Kailwad village in November 1932 for intensive training.

13. The unit won the following events:—

(1) At the Annual Military Tournament, Ajmer.

(a) Team events.

Dismounted.

Football—First.

Mounted:—

Lloyd Lindsay Race—First.

Olympia Competition—First.

Handy Hunter Competition—First

Unit Team Jumping—First.

Tent Pegging—Second.

(b) The Sardar Rissala won the Best Unit Mounted Events Challenge Shield.

(2) At the Army Rifle Association, Meerut

(a) Team events.

The Sardar Rissala stood second in order of merit in the Military Adviser's Cup.

(b) Individual events.

In the All-India Mounted Events, Sowar Sal Singh stood first, and Dafedar Major Sadul Singh stood third. In class VII event, Sadul Singh stood second, and in class VIII event, Lal Singh stood second.

In Indian States Forces, Championship Lal Singh stood second.

3. Sardar Infantry and Transport Corps.

14. The Sardar Infantry was organised as Indian States Forces, half battalion, on the Indian Army Establishment in October 1922, and was raised to a full battalion in March 1926. The Transport corps was raised in January, 1922 and re-organised as Indian States Forces on Indian Army establishment in September 1926.

15. The Commanding Officer during the year was Lt.-Colonel Rao Raja Sujan Singh. Command.

16. The strength was 797 in the Sardar Infantry and 73 in the Transport Corps, against 796 and 73 in 1931-32. Strength.

17. The total cost of the regiment was Rs. 4,28,245 against Rs. 4,19,644 in 1931-32. Expenditure.

18. The following officers inspected the regiment and found the work satisfactory:— Inspections

(1) Major A. J. Harris, Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, in December 1932.

(2) Brigadier H. Campbell, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, in the month of February 1933.

(3) Major E. A. Stead, Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, in March, 1933.

19. The following officers qualified at the courses mentioned against each:— Training.

(1) Lt. Col. Rao Raja Sujan Singh, Senior Officers' School, Jaipur.

(2) Lt. Jawahir Singh, Senior Officers' School, Jaipur.

(3) 2nd Lt. Madho Singh, Pioneer Courses, Nahan.

(4) No. 1221 Havildar Nanu Ram, Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.

(5) No. 523 Naik Ramu Ram, Refresher Signalling Course, Jaipur.

(6) No. 459 L/Naik Lichman Singh, Armourers' Refresher Course, Ferozepore Arsenal.

20. The following promotions were gazetted during the year:—

Promotions

1. Captian Heer Singh to be Major, 2nd-in-Command.

2. Lt. Adjutant Simbhoo Singh to be Captain.

3. Lt. Bahadur Singh appointed Adjutant.

4. 2nd Lt. Ram Singh to be Lieutenant.

5. State Officer Cadet Dhonkal Singh to be 2nd Lt.

21. The regiment moved to Kakani village for camp training by companies in November and December, 1932. General.

22. At the annual Military Tournament, Ajmer, the unit won a cup for Tug-of-War.

3. Military Station Hospital.

- Command.** 23. Lt. Colonel Rai Sahib S. N. Parnaik was in charge of the Hospital throughout the year and also acted as Sanitary Adviser to the State Forces.
- General health and Medical relief.** 24. The general health of the troops was satisfactory. Anti-typhoid inoculation of all the troops was carried out. Quinine parades were held twice a week in the malarial season. Medical inspection of all troops was carried out every month. The number of in-patients at the hospital was 646 against 659 in 1931-32. Of these, 603 were cured, 3 died and 39 remained under treatment at the close of the year, against 430 cured, 4 deaths and 25 under treatment in the preceding year. The average daily out-door attendance was 23 against 21 in 1931-32.
- Expenditure.** 25. The cost of maintenance of the hospital was Rs. 23,006 against Rs. 21,328 in the preceding year.
-

4. State Military Band.

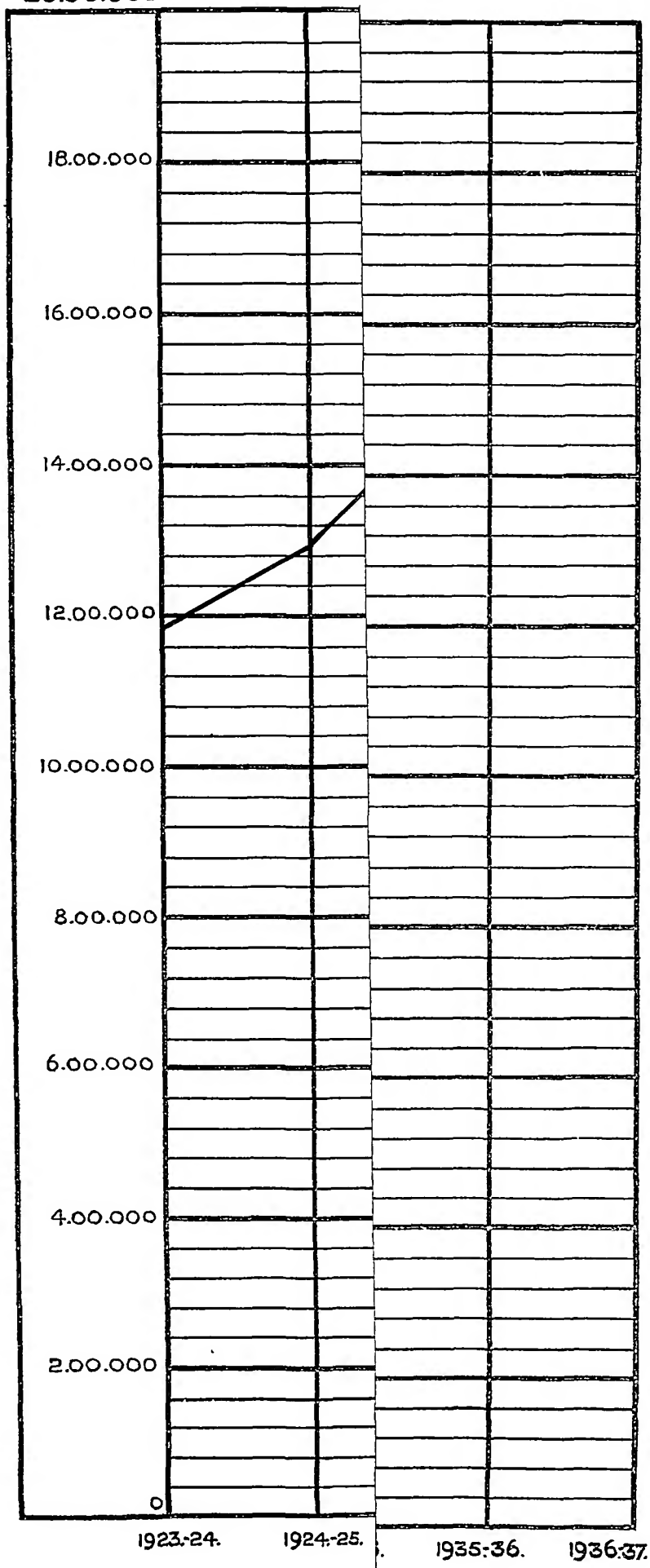
26. Captain W. H. Ryman was in charge of the Military Band throughout the year.
- Strength.** 27. The strength of the Band was 41 against 40 in 1931-32.
- Expenditure.** 28. The cost amounted to Rs. 40,430 against Rs. 38,140 in the preceding year.
-

5. Killajat and Palki-Khana.

- Administration.** 29. Both these departments were in charge of Thakur Kesri Singh of Jakhan throughout the year.
- Expenditure.** 30. The cost of the Jodhpur Fort establishment and Palki-Khana came to Rs. 6,027 and Rs. 4,218 against Rs. 6,046 and Rs. 5,963 respectively in 1931-32.
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APPENDICES.

RUPEES
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List of Appendices.

A.—Statement showing Budget and Actuals during 1932-33

B.—Statements showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during 1932-33.

C.—Statement showing Rainfall in the Jodhpur State during year 1932-33.

D.—Statement showing Rates of Food Grains during 1932-33.

E.—Statement of Roads in the Jodhpur State during 1932-33.

APPENDIX A.

Budget and Actuals 1932-33.

Revenue & Service Heads.

(94)

No.	R E C E I P T S .			E X P E N D I T U R E .			Remarks.
	H e a d s .	Budget 1932-33.	Actuals 1932-33.	H e a d s .	Budget 1932-33.	Actuals 1932-33.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
I	Land Revenue	..	16,84,671	1. Land Revenue	..	2,83,800	2,35,503
II	Excise & Salt	..	14,62,627	2. Excise & Salt	..	1,44,870	1,08,658
III	Customs	..	21,58,650	3. Customs	..	2,87,800	2,67,643
IV	Stamps & Registration	..	3,48,692	4. Stamps & Registration	..	39,000	35,869
V	Tribute	..	9,84,603	5. Tribute	..	45,960	41,401
VI	Stationery & Printing	..	70,039	6. Stationery & Printing	..	63,000	54,046
VII	Mines & Industries	..	1,46,340	7. Mines & Industries	..	31,000	13,138
VIII	Forest & Arboriculture	..	1,18,020	8. Forest & Arboriculture	..	89,800	77,298
IX	Agriculture & Grass Farm Dept.	..	1,02,204	9. Agricultural & Grass Farm Dept.	..	1,67,820	1,25,622
X	Prisons	..	32,404	10. Prisons	..	1,08,000	94,561
XI	Law & Justice	..	89,477	11. Law & Justice..	..	1,94,320	1,77,018
XII	Medical	..	10,801	12. Medical.	..	4,78,000	4,60,938
XIII	Police	..	17,098	13. Police	..	8,93,000	8,44,273
XIV	Education	..	13,638	14. Education	..	6,93,180	6,36,269
XV	Military	..	19,531	15. Military	..	2,54,520	11,72,181
XVI	Electrical Department	..	5,32,890	16. Electric Department	..	14,36,200	8,99,592
XVII	P. W. D.	..	6,31,830	17. P. W. D.	..	1,25,270	10,72,619
XVIII	Hakumats	..	4,14,685	18. Hakumats	..	12,87,160	2,48,729
XXIX	Minor Departments	..	1,18,991	19. Minor Departments	..	7,15,410	6,29,950
XX	Interest, Exchange & Discount	..	12,23,976	20. Interest, Exchange & Discount	..	7,62,000	4,20,886
XXI	Treaties	..	10,26,967	21. Treaties	..	2,23,000	2,23,000
XXII	Railways (Nett Earnings)	..	26,13,077	22. General Administration	..	6,33,800	5,34,993
XXIII	Miscellaneous	..	1,64,701	23. Civil List	..	2,59,000	12,41,158
				24. Pension, Compensation & Allowances	..	16,64,270	6,25,763
				25. Refund of Revenue	..	..	..
				26. Miscellaneous ..	..	8,20,200	7,67,598
	Total	..	1,40,91,521	Total	..	1,17,00,380	1,05,08,735
	Balance Deficit	..	..	Balance Surplus	..	16,25,620	35,07,185
	Total	..	1,40,15,921	Total	..	1,33,26,000	1,40,15,921

APPENDIX A—(Contd.)

Debt Heads Budget.

Heads.	RECEIPTS 1932/33.		EXPENDITURE 1932/33.	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
(a) Deposits ..	20,00,000	27,72,426	15,00,000	21,38,134
(b) Advances ..	3,40,000	2,90,014	2,60,000	4,90,733
(c) Remittances ..	1,57,30,000	1,60,50,952	1,58,85,000	1,59,75,587
(d) Loans ..	91,000	90,584	3,60,000	4,51,201
(e) Suspense ..	28,50,000	27,77,070	24,94,000	27,90,404
	2,10,11,000	2,19,81,046	2,04,99,000	2,18,46,059

I n v e s t m e n t s .

Heads.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Budget 1932/33.	Actuals 1932/33.	Budget 1932/33.	Actuals 1932/33.
Investments ..	..	36,84,728	16,00,000	56,64,278
Investments made ..	16,00,000	19,79,550	..	..
Total ..	16,00,000	56,64,278	16,00,000	56,64,278

APPENDIX A—(Contd.).

Capital Budget.

Expenditure.				Budget 1932—33.	Actuals 1932—33.
1. Railways	..	..	..	1,80,000	1,19,454
2. ELECTRICAL:—					
1. Electrical Section	..	..	..	2,22,500	1,31,581
2. Mechanical Section	..	..	..	1,300	573
3. Telephone Section	..	..	..	32,000	25,408
4. Conservancy Section	..	..	..	19,800	15,258
5. Ice and Soda Factory Section	..	..	..	400	400
Total	..	..	..	2,76,000	1,73,220
3. MOTOR GARAGE:—					
1. Purchase of Cars	..	..	..	94,000	53,254
2. Construction of Cars	..	..	..	10,000	..
Total	..	..	..	1,04,000	53,254
4. P. W. D:—					
1. Buildings	..	..	..	14,44,130	13,81,797
2. Communications	..	..	..	72,000	72,525
3. Irrigation	..	..	..	16,050	13,944
4. Water Supply	..	..	..	1,61,720	1,53,083
5 Drainage	..	..	..	74,320	75,408
6. Miscellaneous Works	..	..	..	53,050	47,885
7. Water Works Section	..	..	..	27,780	25,410
8. Development	..	..	..	1,13,140	1,08,640
Total	..	..	..	19,62,190	18,78,692
5. Stationery and Printing	..	..	..	5,000	4,140
6. Western India States Motors	..	..	..	12,000	—3,00,000
Total	..	..	..	25,39,190	19,28,760

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on 30th September, 1933.

Names of Enactments or Regulations.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
1. The Marwar Registration Act ..	1889	Amended in 1902 & 1907.
2. Adoption Rules for Rajputs ..	1895-96	
3. The Marwar Explosive Act ..	1909	
4. The Marwar Sedition Act ..	1909	
5. The Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulation.	1911	
6. The Marwar Penal Code ..	1913	Amended in 1931
7. The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code.	1913	
8. The Marwar Civil Procedure Code ..	1913	
9. The Marwar Court Fees Act ..	1913	
10. The Marwar Factories Act ..	1913	
11. The Marwar Process Fees Act ..	1913	
12. The Marwar Stamp Act ..	1914	
13. The Marwar Mines Act ..	1914	
14. Labour, Transport and Supplies Regulations.	1914	
15. The Jagirdars Judicial Powers Act ..	1915	
16. The Marwar Police Act ..	1915	
17. The Criminal Tribes Act ..	1915	
18. The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act ..	1915	
19. The Jail Manual	1915	
20. Rules Regulating Camel and Cart Traffic in City Streets	1916	
21. The Marwar Public Gambling Act ..	1918-19	
22. Rules for the guidance of Mill Owners in Marwar	1920	
23. Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Jodhpur ..	1920	

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

*Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations
in force in the Jodhpur State on 30th September, 1933.*

Names of Enactments or Regulations	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
24. Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated waters in Factories in Mufassil towns of Marwar	1921	
25. Rules for the appointment of hereditary Kanugos in Hakumats	1921	
26. Marwar Patta Ordinance	1921	Amended in 1925 & 1931.
27. Rules for Licensing and Controlling Places of Public Amusements	1921	
28. Marwar Shooting Rules	1921	
29. The Marwar Escheat of Property ordinance	1922	
30. Law of Pre-emption	1922	
31. Rules for the grant of Licenses to prospect for Minerals and of Mining leases in Marwar	1921	
32. Provisional Rules in connection with the Re-settlement of Khalsa villages	1922	
33. Provisional rules relating to Rent-Free Grant	1922	
34. Makrana Marble Quarries Rules and special Rules for the Kumari Hills and other unsurveyed Hills	1922	
35. Marwar Excise, Opium and Drugs Law.	1922	Amended in 1931.
36. Marwar Patents and Designs Act	1922	
37. The Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estate Act	1922	Amended in 1931.
38. Rules regarding the presentation of Appeals and Uzardaries to Shri Darbar	1922	
39. Rules governing existing rights in and granting of future permits for Sand-Stone quarries in the neighbourhood of Jodhpur	1922	
40. The Marwar Court of Wards Act	1922	

APPENDIX B—(Contd.).

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on 30th September, 1933.

Names of Enactments or Regulations	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
41. Rules regulating the Control of Import and sale of Sulphur, Arms and Ammunition in Marwar State and of the sale or transfer of Breach Loading Rifles or Revolvers and their Ammunition ..	1923	
42. The Marwar Companies Ordinance ..	1923	
43. The Marwar Press Act	1923	
44. The Marwar Public Demands Recoveries Act	1923	
45. Provisional Rules for the Acquisition of land for Public Purposes ...	1924	
46. Rules for Enquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants Raj Marwar ..	1924	
47. Rules for regulating the use of Motor vehicles in and outside Jodhpur ..	1924	Amended in 1928
48. Rules for the Establishment of Revenue Courts in Marwar	1924	
49. The Marwar Service Regulations ..	1924	
50. Rules for the regulation and Control of Hackney Carriages in the City of Jodhpur and outside	1925	Amended in 1927.
51. Rules for the Partition of land ..	1925	
52. The Marwar Irrigation Act ..	1925	
53. Rules under the Marwar Irrigation Act.	1925	
54. Rules regarding the Marking of Cotton Bales pressed in Factories in Marwar.	1925	
55. The Marwar Limitation Act ..	1926	
56. The Marwar Explosives Act ..	1927	Amended in 1930.
57. The Marwar Vaccination Act ..	1927	
58. Marwar Motor Vehicles Act ..	1928	
59. Rules regarding Encroachment of Khalsa land on Public Roads	1928	

APPENDIX B—(Contd.)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State on 30th September, 1933.

Names of Enactments or Regulations.	Introduced during the year.	Remarks.
60. Rules to regulate and control the working of Steam Boilers and Prime movers in Marwar	1929	
61. The Marwar Freedom of Religion Act.	1929	
62. The Marwar Juvenile Smoking Act ..	1930	
63. The Marwar Specific Relief Act ..	1930	
64. The Marwar Contract Act ..	1930	
65. The Marwar Evidence Act ..	1930	
66. The Marwar Preservation of Ancient Monuments Ordinance	1930	Amended in 1931.
67. Rules for the Defence of Impecunious accused in Murder Cases ..	1930	
68. The Marwar Banker Book's Evidence Act	1931	
69. The Marwar Whipping Act ..	1931	
70. The Marwar Prison Act	1932	
71. The Marwar Majority Act ..	1932	
72. The Marwar Christian Marriage Recognition Act	1932	
73. Rules for regulating Public Entertainments in Marwar	1932	
74. Rules relating to Broadcast Receivers in Marwar	1932	
75. Rules for regulating places of Public Amusements for the Jodhpur Municipality	1932	
76. The Marwar Registration of Books Act.	1933	
77. The Marwar Cruelty to Animals Act ..	1933	
78. The Marwar Legal Practitioners Act ..	1933	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Rainfall in the Jodhpur State during the year 1932-33.

Serial No.	Parganas.	October 1932.		November 1932.		December 1932.		January 1933.		February 1933.		March 1933.		April 1933.		May 1933.		June 1933.		July 1933.		August 1933.		September 1933.		Total.		Total of the last year	
		Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.
1	Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	94	1	22	27	3	82	1	29	4	58	25	50	12	50	11	14
2	Bali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	10	2	52	50	..	55	8	35	17	79	21	35	35	02	25	93
3	Bilara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	6	4	80	2	87	9	35	40	19	01	17	05	
4	Desuri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	25	1	66	..	2	42	6	63	12	18	4	03	27	17	23	63
5	Didwana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	65	93	4	31	1	65	5	30	1	44	15	68	12	94
6	Jetaran ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	45	2	35	8	05	70	13	55	20	17	
7	Jalore...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	86	2	56	9	39	1	83	17	33	16	49
8	Jaswantpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	87	5	36	9	81	2	86	19	90	22	66	
9	Jodhpur	54	8	..	78	1	19	3	03	1	60	15	00	1	61	23	83	16	89	
10	Merta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	33	72	5	86	1	78	6	65	4	43	21	80	16	26
11	Nagour	16	35	1	60	1	00	2	90	8	35	8	35	8	28	17	13	8	21	
12	Pachpadara	1	78	..	40	3	35	2	75	8	28	14	58	
13	Phalodi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	28	1	33	67	1	19	1	35	9	91	1	55	16	68	6	96
14	Pali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	76	2	40	9	36	27	13	90	15	92	15
15	Parbatsar	34	90	1	92	2	30	1	11	10	45	1	88	18	90	18	31	
16	Sambhar	42	..	1	00	1	30	5	35	3	85	9	61	4	19	25	81	16	47	
17	Sanchoore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	22	2	60	1	91	16	28	3	09	24	57	13	40
18	Sheo	20	1	09	1	08	..	82	7	79	1	50	12	48	7	61	
19	Shergarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	6	90	6	90	9	40	
20	Siwana	21	95	..	40	1	80	1	36	6	46	..	31	11	48	22	19	
21	Sojat	86	1	19	6	12	4	20	12	70	..	22	25	50	18	51	

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing the Rates of Food Grains during the year 1932-33.

Name of Food grains.	October 1932.		November 1932.		December 1932		January 1933.		February 1933.		March 1933.		April 1933.		May 1933.		June 1933.		July 1933.		August 1933.		September 1933.		Average 1932 to 1933.		Average 1931 to 1932.		Remarks.
	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	
Wheat ..	11	6	11	6	11	6	10	6	10	13	11	8	11	8	12	..	11	12	11	12	11	2	12	5	11	7	13	4	
Bajra ..	11	11	11	5	13	3	12	10	12	6	13	15	13	15	12	7	11	13	11	5	11	10	17	11	13	11	15	4½	
Jawar ..	11	13½	12½	4½	11	7½	11	2½	11	0	11	9	10	15	10	14½	10	3½	9	7½	8	5½	13	2½	11	5½	12	2½	
Barley ..	12	..	12	4½	12	12	12	14½	12	15½	13	14	15	8	16	1	12	5½	12	1½	12	4	13	15	13	1	14	15	
Gram ..	12	8½	13	1	13	1½	12	10	13	2½	13	5½	12	4	13	7½	12	3	12	3½	12	3½	13	2½	12	13	12	10	
Moth ..	12	6½	12	13	13	..	12	6	13	5	13	6	13	..	12	4	11	8	..	..	11	5	13	..	12	9	12	7	
Moong ..	6	11	7	5½	7	12½	8	4	8	3½	8	8½	8	7½	8	4	7	9	7	7½	7	15½	9	7½	7	15½	7	3½	
Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	12	..	12	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	13	..	11	2	14	10	

APPENDIX E,

*Statement of Roads in the Jodhpur State as on 30th September, 1933.*1. *Metalled Roads.*

<i>In existence at the commencement of the year</i>				<i>Miles.</i>
1.	Jodhpur to Pali	..	..	45.00
2.	Bar to Eriupura	..	..	114.50
3.	Bar to Nimbaj (State Portion)	..	..	1.12
4.	Sojat Road to Sojat Town	..	..	7.00
5.	Sanderao-Falna-Bali	..	..	11.63
6.	Narainpura to Kuchaman	..	..	7.00
7.	Didwana Station to Didwana Town..	..	..	.25
8.	Nagour station to Nagour Town	..	..	.15
9.	Merta-City station to Merta Town	..	..	.31
10.	Jodhpur Environs	..	..	85.55
11.	Jalore Station to Jalore Town	..	..	1.13
<i>Constructed during the year.</i>				
12.	Jodhpur Environs	..	..	.20
13.	Jaswantgarh Station to Jaswantgarh Town	..	..	1.11
Total				274.95

2. *Paved Roads in Jodhpur City.*

<i>In existence at the commencement of the year</i>				13.06
<i>Constructed during the year</i>				.83
Total				13.89

3. *Surface painted Roads in Jodhpur.*

<i>In existence at the commencement of the year</i>				8.13
<i>Constructed during the year</i>				4.38
Total				12.51

4. *Dressed up motorable Tracks.*

<i>In existence at the commencement of the year.</i>				
1.	Sanderao-Dujana-Balana-Takhatgarh-Umedpur	..	..	42
	Agwari-Gura-Ahor-Gordan-Leta-Jalore	..	..
2.	Sumerpur-Bankli-Takhatgarh	..	..	13
3.	Umedpur-Pachanwa-Harji-Bhetala - Siana - Mandoli-			
	Ramseen-Chandur-Pedni-Paoti Golana-Jaswantpura			60
4.	Jaswantpura-Darra-Bhimmal	..	..	22
5.	Bhimmal-Karri-Charra-Daranki-Raniwara	..	..	20
6.	Raniwara-Jalori-Pol-Sewari-Sankal-Surnau-Harditar-			
	Sanchoe-Chitalwana	..	..	28

APPENDIX E—(Concl'd.)

Statement of Roads in Jodhpur State as on 30th September, 1933.

	Miles.
7. Bali-Mudara-Sadri-Desum	24
8. Kakani-Shikarpura-Luni Junction	6
9. Jodhpur-Pali Road mile 28/6-Bhakriwala-Jhintra-Dholerao	17
10. Pali-Nimbara-Nimbli-Uda-Dholerao	15
11. Dholerao-Durgani-Chandasni - Nayagaon - Hariyara-Parasla-Pichiak	42
12. Phalodi-Khara.Ramdeora-Pokaran	40
13. Bali-Sewari-Erinpura <i>via</i> Lunawas	24
14. Falua to Rani	10
15. Jodhpur-Pali Road mile 34/2 to Bankli	43
16. Nimbaj-Jaitaran-Bilara	21
17. Mehta City-Dangawas-Padu - Koltri-Rian - Alaniwas-Piplia	32½
18. Mandore-Gurah-Naithro-Baonri-Kajnoa-Soila-Dudial-Khinvsar - Jorarpura - Amedpura - Bakrod-Kharnal-Nagour	86
19. Kajnoa to Asop	15
<i>Constructed during the year</i>	
20. Desuri to Varkana	20
21. G. T. Road mile 128-Kanpura-Ranigaon-Rani	8
22. Bankli - Bhakal-Lilhant-Khandap - Dhabli-Morisera-Mokalsar Railway Station	28
23. Mokalsar-Raithal-Godhan	27
24. Nagour-Rol-Parrod-Jayal-Katoti-Kolia-Didwana	64
25. Jadan-Khardi-Marwar Junction	13½
26. Mokalsar-Magri-Siwana	7
27. Siwana-Khip-Asotra-Asadan-Jasole	22
28. J. P. Road mile 16 to Hanwant station-Sarecha-Barlia-Gelawas-Dhawai-Doli-Kalyanpura	46
29. Kalyanpura-Sarbari-Patan-Khuri-Balota	27
30. Raniwara to Badgaon	8
31. Kakani (J. P. Road mile 16/2) to Doli	29
32. Doli to Bera Bhandu	15
Total	875

